

DEC 28 1936

ARMY



NAVY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

JOURNAL

VOL. LXXIV—No. 17 WHOLE No. 2831
Est. as 2nd class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Add entry Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 8, 1879

Washington, D. C., December 26, 1936

ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS \$4.00
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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Suggested New Year resolution for members of Congress: "We will so provide for the Army and Navy that the world will know that we are capable and willing to defend our resources and stand-ard of living against aggression. By so doing we will be giving the greatest possible contribution to peace."

The spirit of cooperation and coordination that has grown up between the Air Corps and the General Staff will be strengthened through the recognition extended the Air arm this week in the ap-pointment of an air officer, Brig. Gen. Henry Conger Pratt, to be a general officer of the Line.

The belief grows in Washington that Brig. Gen. Douglas C. McDougal, USMC, will be brought to Washington as Marine Corps member of the General Board of the Navy. Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Holcomb, commandant of the Corps, probably will not appoint, at least for a while, any as-sistant commandant.

A salute for Midshipmen E. A. Gran-tham who becomes commander of the Regiment of Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy with the New Year!

Col. Shepard L. Pike, Inf., who will come to Washington early in the year as National Guard instructor will find the unusual situation of the Capital's own National Guard without an Armory. Per-haps by that time Congress will heed the many recommendations and provide funds for building one.

The welcome accorded Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the Army, during his inspection of medi-cal units at Ft. Benning attests the high regard which the service holds for him. Let's see you more often, General.

In subduing a burglar in his home last week, Lt. Col. H. C. Allen, USA, is re-ported by the newspapers to have used chairs, stools and meat cleavers. Big guns aren't the only weapons Coast Artillery-men know how to wield.

The high general standing of the class emphasizes the achievement of 1st Lt. Edwin S. Kagy, MC, USA, in winning the Hoff Medal for the highest scholastic average of the Army Medical Center's graduating class this week.

The situation Maj. Gen. Edward Croft reports for the Infantry—that of a large number of eligible officers being unable to attend the Command and General Staff School—is a pressing problem for the entire service and one that will become more and more acute as the World War hump increases in age. To counteract its effect on morale is a subject which de-serves sincere study.



New Army Generals. Upper row, left to right: Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt and Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, appointed to be major generals; Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav., and Col. George Grunert, Cav., to be brigadier generals; Lower row: Col. Walter C. Short, Inf., Col. Campbell B. Hodges, Inf., Col. Lesley J. McNair, FA, and Brig. Gen. (Col.) Henry Conger Pratt, AC, to be brigadier generals of the line; and Col. A. Owen Seaman, QMC, to be Assistant Quartermaster General with rank of Brigadier General.

General Croft Seeks Increase for Schools

A substantial increase in the number of officers sent annually to the Infantry School is recommended by Maj. Gen. Edward Croft, Chief of Infantry, in his annual report made public this week.

"The proper provision for the atten-dance of officers at service schools and the demand for graduates of these schools continues as a serious problem," General Croft says. "It is apparent that unless some substantial increase is made in the number of Infantry officers attending the Infantry School each year, the effect of present policies will be to prolong the time to seven or eight years that an officer must wait after entering the service before he is sent to the Infantry school. This is believed to be entirely too long and seems to justify a change which will permit sending an officer to the school at the end of his fourth or fifth year of service. To do this, it is estimated that the attendance at the Infantry school should be increased at the earliest prac-ticable date.

"The change from a two-year course to a one-year course at the Command and General Staff School, thereby permitting an increase in the number of Infantry officers to attend this school each year, has helped the attendance situation with respect to this school. However, the con-dition remains that there are a large number of Infantry officers qualified in every way to attend this school who will be unable to do so under existing policies. There can be no doubt that the morale of deserving officers is being seriously af-fected by their knowledge of the facts cited above. They realize that their Army (Please turn to Page 343)

New Operations Chief Plans Selection Study

Admiral William D. Leahy, visiting at the Navy Department this week to "look things over" preparatory to assuming duty as Chief of Naval Operations Jan. 1, said that he expected to study the report of the General Board on selection and submit recommendations in the matter to the Secretary of the Navy.

Emphasizing that he had not as yet seen the report and in fact had given no thought to personnel questions since he left Washington two years ago, Admiral Leahy declared that at present he could "see no reason for any change in the selection laws" as he considered the present system to be "as satisfactory as is possible."

The Battle Force Commander, who will relieve Admiral William H. Standley when the latter retires next week as the Navy's first ranking officer, revealed him-self as not particularly pleased to have the personnel study on his hands, in view of the many other problems which will face him as Chief of Operations. Asked as to personnel study in an interview with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week, Admiral Leahy said:

"I really don't know anything about it. I've been told that they are going to dump the matter into my lap, but I don't see when I'll have time to do anything with it. It's not my problem anyway. It's Navigation's. I don't see why they give it to me, I'll have enough to do."

Asked if he was satisfied with the per-sonnel situation, if he considered that any changes were necessary, Admiral Leahy said:

"I see no reason for any change. The (Please turn to Page 346)

Time Nearing for Pay Raise, Woodring Says

In view of greatly improved business conditions, Secretary Woodring reported to the President this week, "the time may soon arrive" when it will be proper to give serious consideration to the subject of an upward revision of service pay.

The Secretary makes definite recom-mendations for the restoration of the re-enlistment allowance and establishment of increased compensation for career soldiers disabled in line of duty.

The recommendations of Secretary Woodring follow:

"The enlisted strength of the Regular Army should be maintained at a mini-mum of 165,000. This strength is now authorized and will be attained during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937. It should be continued at that figure in the future. The officer strength should be in-creased during the next five years to a minimum of 14,000.

"The strength of the National Guard should be increased to a total of 210,000.

"At least 30,000 Reserve officers should be called to active duty each year for 2 weeks' training. The number is at present limited to about 20,000.

"Funds should be made available to provide for the annual training of 50,000 youths at Citizens' Military Training Camps, instead of 30,000, the present number trained.

"Steps should be taken to restore the reenlistment allowances of soldiers and also to provide increased compensation for career soldiers disabled in line of duty.

"A Reserve of approximately 150,000 enlisted specialists should be established.

"The program for procurement of air-craft should be accelerated to provide for the delivery of sufficient combat airplanes annually to reach the authorized total of 2,320 serviceable military airplanes as early as practicable.

"Sufficiently large appropriations should be made annually to complete the equipment of the Regular Army with modern weapons, transportation and communication facilities within a reason-able time.

"The construction of necessary facili-ties at military posts should be continued with a view both to aiding the unem-ployed and to providing structures urgently required by the Army.

"A building to house the widely scat-tered activities of the War Department in the District of Columbia should be given a high priority in the program of proposed Government construction."

The full text of the balance of the re-port follows:

"It is with a feeling of sadness that I take up the task of preparing this report upon the activities of the War Depart-ment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. For throughout that period the conduct of the Department was in the capable hands of my friend and former chief, the Honorable George H. Dern, who was Secretary of War from March 4, 1933, until his death on August 27, 1936. In his death our country suffered an irreparable loss.

"To the solution of the complex prob- (Please turn to Page 345)

X Editors Discuss New Army and Navy Industrial Mobilization Plan

General approval has been given the Army and Navy Industrial Mobilization plan by editors of the Nation's newspapers. The idea of providing for coordination of industry with National Defense if war arises—announced two weeks ago by Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, has resulted in considerable favorable discussion in editorial columns of American newspapers, some of which follows:

"It is elemental," says the Portland, Me., *Press-Herald*, "that in the event of war, the United States must have ready some such plan for the mobilization of industry as that just announced by the War Department. The colossal scale on which modern wars are fought requires that any nation must control its economic resources if its defense is to be maintained.

"Since the last war our Country has given thought as never before to this problem of governmental control of industry in time of war. Nothing has yet come of it, but there still persists a strong public opinion that industry, business, and wealth must be conscripted as well as man-power. And it is not improbable that eventually legislation calling for this, with perhaps some modifications, will be adopted.

"But as important as this phase of national defense is, the human factor in the prosecution of war must not escape us. We in the United States detest war so much as individuals that we are prone to dodge as much as possible the matter of human preparation for conflict. The result is that we, as in the Spanish and World Wars, go to meet our foe wholly untrained, brave but unskillful swordsmen facing an artist with the blade."

The Jamestown, N. Y., *Post* declares that the plan is "evidently" one to "prevent the enormous war profits piled out in our participation in the World War. If these were shown not to be in prospect, doubtless we would be more deliberate about becoming a participant. We would take the step only when it could not be avoided with honor. Under such circumstances we would be cautious. While we could not escape piling up a debt, as in 1917-18, we might avoid swelling it recklessly and unnecessarily, as was recently pointed out by General Johnson Hagood. We hope to avoid the problem of preparation entirely but if the issue be presented, it should be met on a common sense basis."

President Greets Services

The following was made public yesterday at the White House:

To the Army and the Navy:

During the year now drawing to a close, the members of the Army and the Navy have rendered patriotic and unselfish service to the country. Their high efficiency and steadfast devotion to duty have aided in keeping our nation secure. To them I wish to express my personal appreciation and the gratitude of the people of the country. I hope that every officer and enlisted man will enjoy the fullest measure of happiness during the Christmas holidays and throughout the coming year.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Commander-in-Chief.

USNA Midshipmen Officers

Command of the regiment of midshipmen, United States Naval Academy, passed to a new group of cadet officers on Christmas Eve, pursuant to the policy of rotating command, established by Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Midshipman R. B. Woodhull has been in command of the regiment since the academic year began. On Dec. 24, Midshipman E. A. Grantham, became the regimental commander. He and his subordinate officers will hold command until March 22. A third group of officers, who will be in command during the annual commencement exercises will be selected from the two groups who held command from Sept. 25 to March 22.

Midshipman D. B. Bell is the new regimental sub-commander, and Midshipman C. A. Nash, Jr., the new regimental adjutant. Midshipman J. A. Dodson, Jr., relieved Midshipman R. H. Westcott, Jr., as commander of the midshipmen's bugle corps.

New battalion commanding officers are: Midshipman W. P. Mack, commander, 1st Battalion; Midshipman C. R. Hirschberger, sub-commander; Midshipman W. D. Brinkloe, commander, 2nd Battalion; Midshipman W. C. Hall, sub-commander; Midshipman A. H. Soucek, commander, 3rd Battalion; Midshipman A. S. Freedman, Jr., sub-commander; Midshipman S. B. Strong, commander, 4th Battalion; Midshipman P. E. Hartmann, sub-commander.

Although the command of the regiment shifted Dec. 24, the new officers will not actually take charge until Jan. 3, when midshipmen return from Christmas leave.

Cavalry Chief Cites Maneuvers Lessons

Maneuvers held during the past year have demonstrated the need for modern weapons and additional motor vehicles and horses for the Cavalry, Maj. Gen. Leon B. Kromer, declares.

Personal observation of many of the field exercises and thorough study of all reports received by the War Department have crystallized in the Chief of Cavalry's mind a definite picture of the status of that arm and has led him to formulate a statement of Cavalry needs. In his annual report to the Secretary of War, General Kromer states that recent maneuvers and tests have demonstrated the following:

"a. Increased mobility due to: (1) Motorization of trains; (2) Improvement in quality of mounts; (3) Improvement in means of signal communications.

"b. The present allowance of trucks for Cavalry units was based on the strength of the Cavalry Army prior to the increase of the Army to an enlisted strength of 165,000—additional tonnage is therefore needed due to an increase in both enlisted and animal strength in Cavalry units. Experiments and reports of maneuvers show that this additional tonnage can be furnished in the best and most inexpensive form by providing Cavalry units with semi-trailers as additional equipment. These trailers are most suitable for handling bulky loads such as forage, wood, etc., and are most valuable for the forward movement of animal replacements, the rearward movement of animal casualties and the quick movement in special cases of animals for command and reconnaissance purposes. The need for additional motor-cycles has also been shown and requests have been filed for both of these items.

"c. Mechanized vehicles — Maneuvers have demonstrated the value of scout cars to the horse cavalry regiments and of armored cars to the Cavalry Division. On distant and medium reconnaissance, they have reduced the time factor and have done much to relieve the horse of its most arduous task. Study is under way to determine what additional types of mechanized vehicles are required to augment the horse cavalry, to provide mobile fire-power for seizing distant terrain, attack of unorganized positions, and pursuit. Equipment for this purpose will be requested as a Cavalry School project.

"d. Horses — At their increased strength, Cavalry regiments have been considerably handicapped in all training by the shortage of horses. The War Department "reduced table of distribution" strength for horses for Cavalry is the very minimum for efficient training. Every effort should be made to pro-

vide the number of horses prescribed in these tables.

"A large majority of the remounts furnished this year by the Quartermaster Corps to the Cavalry were sired by Government stallions and reports indicate them superior to any received heretofore.

"e. Light Machine Guns—The Cavalry is equipped with light machine guns obtained by modifying light machine guns held in stock from the World War. This stock is now about exhausted. Studies and experiments with this modified gun indicate that the development of one capable of more sustained fire, longer range, and semi-automatic features is practicable. The current development of this new machine gun by the Ordnance Department should receive a high priority.

"f. Anti-tank Machine Guns — The anti-tank machine gun now provided for pack and vehicles, is satisfactory. A gun with more penetrating power to meet the increased armor protection now carried on foreign mechanization should receive a high priority in development by Ordnance Department for Cavalry use in combat cars.

"g. Anti-machine Gun Weapons — Information is at hand of the foreign development of 47 and 60 mm. mortars which appear to be more easily packed and probably more effective against hostile machine guns than the 37mm. gun now issued to the Cavalry. These mortars should be secured for and tested by the Cavalry.

"h. Semiautomatic Shoulder Rifles—Delivery of semi-automatic shoulder rifles reported under procurement in the last two annual reports has not been made. An extended service test will be made of the first lot of these rifles received.

Concluding his discussion of equipment requirements, General Kromer said:

"The recent procurement of a large number of automotive vehicles for units of the Army now necessitates the adoption of a policy and an increase in appropriation in order to provide for adequate housing and maintenance.

"Funds for the purchase of cleaning and preserving materials have been inadequate and this results in many instances in a personal expense to the individual soldier. The annual appropriation for these items should be increased."

Discussing training, the Chief of Cavalry stated that while a high standard of marksmanship was maintained during the year as well as general proficiency in the use of weapons, training in the use of arms is still seriously

"There is nothing hurried, nothing secretive, about the measure whose general tenor and purpose merit approbation," states the Philadelphia, Pa., *Inquirer*. "The centralization would obviate Congressional delays and interference and place war management and war declaratory powers in the same office; it would minimize war profiteering; it would remove any need for Governmental competition with business in wartime and validate the increasing contention that private resources as well as private lives are properly on call for national defense."

"Fine work," comments the Long Beach, Calif., *Press Telegram* with regard to the immediate mobilization plan for American industry. "It is said that on the entry of this Nation into war, the country has never been ready. Months have been required in each instance to make a respectable showing in properly co-ordinated forces and supplies.

"In addition to this preparedness in the essentials of land defense, the United States Army has been reorganized so that it can become, quickly, a large and mobile fighting agency. The Navy, too, is in splendid condition, when one considers the long delay in building the Fleet up to conference limits. Aerial strength also is being considered.

"Yet there is one weakness; and a very grave situation it is for the reason that if the United States ever is attacked it will be from the sea.

"What of the American merchant marine? For the moment it is tied up by strikes, which of course would end speedily when the President, in emergency or out of it, said the word. But, at best, United States shipping is 'run down at the heel.' No new ships of any consequence are being built or projected. National policies concerning ocean commerce are not adequately defined nor properly advanced. Shipyards, many of them, especially on the West Coast, are approaching obsolescence because of lack of sufficient use since the last war.

"Probably the greatest need in America today, whether for defense or for logical business development, is to build up the merchant marine. There must be not only an adequate plan, but a determined purpose to put the plan into effect, as quickly as possible.

"On the same character, there also is a shortage in naval auxiliaries; which again means that shipyards must be made ready for a new day in American shipping."

handicapped in certain locality by lack of adequate range facilities.

"In this connection," he said, "It is desired to reiterate the importance of Ft. Riley as a training center and the urgent need of an increase in the size of the reservation to provide additional terrain for training, and especially areas for combat firing with modern long-distance small arms and for the Field Artillery units trained at the Cavalry School."

General Kromer urged that "a high priority" be given to a housing program submitted to the War Department by the Commandant of the Cavalry School. He declared that a higher degree of proficiency with automatic weapons will be possible without much additional expense if sub-caliber machine guns were issued to the service. Horsemanship and horsemastership have improved during the year, General Kromer said. The fact that comment on these qualifications is required in annual efficiency reports of officers, has proved an incentive to mastery of this requirement, he declared.

Maneuvers of the 1st Cavalry Division during the Spring of 1936, demonstrated the following, the General declared:

"a. That the existing tactical doctrines of the Cavalry are sound.

"b. That present training methods give excellent results.

"c. That a revision of the present Tables of Organization for Cavalry units is desirable to bring them up-to-date with present equipment and tactical use.

"d. The horse artillery battery equipped with 75 mm. howitzers demonstrated the soundness of its armament and method of draft as a component part of the Cavalry Division.

"e. The motorized Infantry Machine Gun Company attached to the Division demonstrated its mobility and tactical value as a base of fire.

"f. The 4-wheel drive 1½-ton trucks of the Cavalry trains demonstrated their hardiness and usefulness over rough, unpaved road.

"g. The Cavalry horse demonstrated its unique quality as cross-country transport for the man at arms, irreplaceable for its purpose by any means yet invented.

"h. Representation of the Infantry Army at the Cavalry School is again recommended, reiterating my recommendations on the subject in my Annual Report fiscal year 1935.

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Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Maj. Gen. Fred W. Boschen, chief of finance of the Army, recommends immediate action looking toward correction of inequalities and inadequacy of service pay; Director of CCC recommends continuation on permanent basis; Inspector General of Army urges increase in Army personnel; Discuss West Coast Housing problem for Navy; Federal Council of Churches studies service chaplaincy?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Chief of Infantry's Report

(Continued from First Page)

career is being affected thereby and that many desirable assignments are not available to them. The efforts of the Chief of Infantry during the past year have been directed along lines tending to overcome this effect on morale.

Need Junior Officers

"The effect of the recent Promotion Bill, which became effective as of August 1, 1935, has been to create a shortage in the number of Infantry officers of the lower grades; namely captains and lieutenants. To meet this situation it has been necessary to work towards a gradual redistribution of the officer personnel in order that the maximum number of captains and lieutenants be assigned to duty with the troops. Insofar as funds available would permit, this has been and will continue to be carried out by the assignment of field officers to the various duties heretofore being performed by officers of the junior grades."

Speaking of the tank situation the General reported: "Production of the recently standardized M2 tank has now reached the point where tangible results can be seen. In contrast to the Infantry having on hand no modern tanks, other than a few experimental models, the continuance of the present production schedule will result in equipping all active tank units with at least one platoon of modern tanks by the summer of 1937. Modernization has indicated a need for revision of regulations governing the organization, drill and tactics of tank units and studies to this end are being prepared and tested by the Infantry board."

Motorization

"The advent of motorization in the Infantry has emphasized the necessity for suitable hand propelled carriers for auxiliary weapons and ammunition. Seldom, if ever, will motor trucks be able to transport the auxiliary weapons as far forward as desired."

"Motorization and attendant elimination of animals within regiments has brought to the fore the urgent requirement for satisfactory reconnaissance vehicles or cross-country cars. After a thorough test of types of vehicles for this purpose by the Infantry Board, decision was reached that the most satisfactory type is the light standard commercial 5-passenger phaeton, unarmored and unarmed. Appropriate action has been initiated to adopt such vehicle as the standard Infantry cross-country car."

"Recent visits to various Infantry organizations throughout the United States have convinced the Chief of Infantry that the efficiency of these organizations is being effected by the administrative burdens placed upon commanding officers and their staffs incident to activities other than the training of their commands, and by a shortage of trained and experienced officers actually present for duty with troops."

Army Transport Sailings

Republie—Arrives Panama Dec. 29, leaves Dec. 31; arrives New York Jan. 6, 1937.
Grant—Arrives San Francisco Dec. 1, leaves Feb. 3, 1937.
Chateau Thierry—Arrives San Francisco Jan. 2, 1937, leaves Jan. 8; arrives Honolulu Jan. 14.

President Appoints General Officers of the Army

The President, Dec. 22, announced the appointment of the following general officers of the United States Army:

To Be Major Generals

Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt, at present commanding 23d Infantry Brigade, Manila, P. I., succeeding Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, retired.

Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, at present Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge Personnel Division, WDGS, Washington, D. C., succeeding Maj. Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne, to be retired.

To Be Brigadier Generals

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav., at present Chief of Staff, Fourth Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., succeeding Brig. Gen. Charles S. Lincoln, retired.

Col. George Grunert, Cav., at present commanding the 26th Cavalry, Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., succeeding Brig. Gen. Francis LeJeune Parker, retired.

Col. Walter C. Short, Inf., at present Assistant Commandant, Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., succeeding Brig. Gen. Arthur S. Conklin, retired.

Col. Campbell B. Hodges, Inf., at present Chief of Staff of the Fourth Corps Area, Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., succeeding Brig. Gen. George H. Estes, to be retired.

Col. Lesley J. McNair, FA, at present Executive Officer, Office of Chief of Field Artillery, Washington, D. C., succeeding Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt, promoted.

Col. Henry C. Pratt (temporary Brigadier General), at present commanding Second Wing, General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Field Va., succeeding Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight, promoted.

To Be Assistant Quartermaster General With the Rank of Brigadier General

Col. A. Owen Seaman, QMC, at present Quartermaster, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., succeeding Brig. Gen. Patrick W. Guiney, deceased.

The Service Chaplains

By COL. ALVA J. BRASTED
Chief of Chaplains, USA

IN regard to the article published last week under the heading "Study Service Chaplains," which is a partial report of a questionnaire sent to army and navy chaplains by Dr. F. Earnest Johnson, Chairman of a committee appointed by the Federal Council of Churches, without some explanation a wrong impression may be given. The published report does not state that this questionnaire was dated September 27, 1934, about two years and two months ago. So far as the army chaplaincy is concerned the answers to the question "Do you think the rank which a chaplain may attain should be higher?" are misleading. About ten months after this questionnaire was distributed the 74th Congress, in the Act to promote the efficiency of National Defense, effective August 1, 1935, provided that chaplains of the Regular Army receive promotion and rank on the same status as the Medical Corps of the Regular Army (with the single exception that this parity of rank was not made effective for the Chief of Chaplains). If this question were being asked today, the answers would be very different from those published in this report, the data of which is some two years or more old. So far as I know there is no chaplain who has ever contended or even suggested that chaplains' rank should be higher than that of the Medical Corps.

Likewise it should be explained that the question "Is the present chaplaincy system as a whole: a satisfactory, b fairly satisfactory, or c unsatisfactory?" was asked many months before the above law was passed and before certain regulations were written which are favorable to the chaplains' point of view.

The question "What is your opinion of the present movement in the Protestant churches against war: a are you in accord, b do you disapprove, c do you find it embarrassing?" was not clear. The chaplains answering wondered what peace movement is meant and in what Protestant churches. All chaplains favor peace but no chaplain favors peace at any price. The great majority of the representative members, even in those churches which have been unjustly publicized as

favoring peace at any price, are patriotic and believe in adequate national preparedness, and they would sacrifice their lives if need be in the defense of the liberties which have been vouchsafed to us at the cost of supreme sacrifice. The peace movement which is being promoted by the vast majority of Protestants in this country is safe and sane, constitutional and Christian, and has the support of our chaplains. On the other hand, the peace movement which is being promoted by those who take a radical position and are saying that should America be engaged in war they will refuse to take part in it regardless of the cause, and who would sacrifice our free country rather than to fight, is not being supported by any considerable number of representative church people and of course is not supported by any chaplains. This peace at any price movement is news and has been publicized, and this rather wide publicity has created wrong impressions concerning the numbers of those who are sponsoring it. We chaplains favor the peace movement that is patriotic, sane, practical, and Christian; but we oppose this ultrapeacifist propaganda, which militates against the adequate defenses of our nation as un-American and unChristian, and not having the support of God's Word. It is the moral obligation of every citizen to defend his home, his neighborhood and his country against the armed aggressor.

Retired Officers' Report

In a report to its membership, the Retired Officers' Association stated that legal opinion of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and the late James M. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States, had been secured as to the constitutionality of the Act which reduced Federal employees' pay by 15 per cent and that such legislation was upheld by them.

"Since our last report of December, 1935," the report says, "we secured the legal opinion of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and the late Hon. James M. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States, as to the constitutionality of the Act which reduced Federal employees' pay by 15 per cent. Their opinion upheld such legislation. Such an opinion from two of the ablest brains on constitutional law clearly indicates Congress has the right to repeat such a cut in pay or even abolish it entirely."

Retired emergency officers are exempt from paying government income tax on their retired pay, the report points out, and the Association is endeavoring to have the act apply equally to retired officers of the Regular Establishment.

The report also states that an effort is being made to secure a brevet advance of one grade in rank for those who have been, or will be retired, and who were on the Active List during the Spanish-American and other wars of insurrections. Likewise the Association is continuing its efforts to secure for all service widows an increase in pension, the report adds.

"We cannot too strongly bring to the attention of all officers on the Active List than any legislation passed by Congress affecting Retired Officers, prior to their own retirement, will operate for or against their interest when they themselves are retired," the report says.

The following is quoted in the report from an October issue of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"There has been criticism both within the Service and in Congress against the present drastic selection and elimination. There has been criticism from members of Congress of the placing of comparatively young, efficient and able-bodied officers on the retired list, while at the same time asking for additional personnel to be taken in at the bottom. And further, there has been warnings from Capitol Hill that sooner or later Congress will become aroused over the mounting retired list and arbitrarily use the axe on the retired list."

Col. A. T. Marix, USMC-Ret., is President of the Retired Officers' Association.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

The JOURNAL Salutes

This week THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. John L. DeWitt and Brig. Gen. Harry E. Knight upon their appointments to be major generals of the line.

Capt. Harold R. Stark, USN, who will become a rear admiral on New Year's Day.

Midshipman Jack Arthur Obermeyer, USN, winner of the Military Order of Foreign Wars' prize for highest standing in mathematics.

Cavalry Leadership Test

The following results of the Leadership Test for Small Cavalry Units, 1936, have been announced: The Cavalry Leadership Test for Small Units for 1936 was held at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia; Presidio of Monterey, California; Ft. Ringgold, Texas; and Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, in the form of regimental and squadron competitions.

The results as awarded by Boards of Officers appointed at the above-mentioned posts to conduct the tests and approved by the Chief of Cavalry, are as follows:

6th Cavalry, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.—First: Platoon, Troop E, commanded by 2nd Lt. Charles J. Hoy; second: Platoon, Troop A, commanded by 1st Lt. Hamilton H. Howze; third: Platoon, Troop B, commanded by 2nd Lt. John F. Franklin, Calif.—First: Platoon, Troop B, commanded by 2nd Lt. Paul M. Jones.

11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif.—First: Platoon, Troop B, commanded by 2nd Lt. Frederic W. Barnes; second: Platoon, Troop F, commanded by 2nd Lt. Donald O. Vars; third: Platoon, Troop A, commanded by 2nd Lt. Thomas D. Gillis; and fourth: Platoon, Troop E, commanded by 2nd Lt. Travis L. Petty.

2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry, Ft. Ringgold, Texas.—First: Platoon, Troop E, commanded by 1st Lt. John J. La Page; and second: Platoon, Troop F, commanded by 2nd Lt. Edgar J. Treacy, Jr.

2nd Squadron, 14th Cavalry, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.—First: Platoon, Troop F, commanded by 1st Lt. James B. Corbett and second: Platoon, Troop E, commanded by 1st Lt. James C. Blanning.

11th Sig. Co. Celebrates

Honolulu.—Memorial services for John Silver, famous carrier pigeon of the U. S. Signal Corps, were a principal feature of the Organization Day ceremonies of the Eleventh Signal Company at Schofield Bks.

John Silver died on Organization Day a year ago, and troops and officers standing at attention on the first anniversary of his death recalled his famous World War exploits.

The gallant bird flew through a barrage of shells during one engagement and brought his message safely, although wounded in the breast. He also lost a leg by gunfire, but never failed to "get through." He was "stationed" at Schofield since 1921.

An aloha banquet to welcome sixty new members joining the company since last year and a staff football game were other features of the day's ceremony.

Loses Court Martial Appeal

Oberlin Carter, 80, former captain in the Army Engineer Corps, this week failed in his attempt to secure restoration to the service when Justice Joseph W. Cox in a District of Columbia Court ordered the Government's motion to dismiss sustained on two grounds—first that the court had no jurisdiction over a court martial, and second, that the length of time elapsing from the court martial until the present—37 years—was such as to make Carter guilty of "laches" for not promptly appealing to the courts.

Carter's suit was brought against the Secretary of War to compel his restoration and vindication of charges on which he was found guilty.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Ordnance Department Report

Maj. Gen. W. H. Tschappat, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, in his annual report made public this week asserts that "The activities of the GHQ Air Force have created a demand for Ordnance personnel which was not foreseen in the strength assignment of officers and enlisted men and to meet this demand a material increase in personnel should be made."

As to War Reserves the General states: "Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1936 did not provide for the replacement of ammunition lost through deterioration nor provide for augmenting the stock. Therefore conditions are not as satisfactory as are desired."

"The new light tanks and combat cars designed and manufactured by the Ordnance Department," the report states, "have been favorably received by the using arms. A problem now facing the department is the relatively high cost of maintaining these and other combat vehicles. Their intricate construction, and the nature of their use, accelerates wear and causes a much higher rate of expenditure for maintenance than has been the case with non-mechanized types of Ordnance."

"The modernization of light and medium field artillery by adapting the carriages to high speed transport should not increase maintenance costs and does provide better strategic mobility."

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Adjutant General's Report

Action was taken on 36 class B cases in the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, according to the annual report of Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, The Adjutant General of the Army.

Class B Action

The report shows that action was taken as follows:

Officers remaining provisionally in Class B, June 30, 1935	10
Officers remaining finally in class B, June 30, 1936	10
Officers placed provisionally in Class B by the 1935-36 board	16
Total	36
Resigned prior to final classification	1
Retired under Section 1201, Rev. Stat., prior to final classification	5
Retired under provisions of Sect. 1245, prior to final classification	1
Died prior to final classification	1
Continued in Class A by Final Board	7
Remaining provisionally in Class B, June 30 1936	4
Total	19
Officers remaining finally in Class B, June 30, 1935	10
Officers placed finally in Class B by 1935-36 boards	7
Total	17
Retired under provisions of Sect. 1251, subsequently to final classification	4
Discharged with one year's pay under Sect. 24b	1
Restored to Class A	8
Remaining finally in Class B, June 30, 1936	4
Total	17

Motion Pictures

Speaking of the motion picture activity the report states:

"The motion picture service was again particularly successful, there having been shown during the year 21,750 programs, with a total attendance of 8,832,400, appreciable increases of 938 and 1,371,256, respectively, over the previous maximum records. On two different occasions the service demonstrated its ability expeditiously and efficiently to supply motion picture entertainment to troops in the field. Considerable improvement was effected in the service generally, a large number of new chairs having been purchased, and the latest projection lighting equipment having been installed in 21 theaters. One theater was remodeled and equipped with an air conditioning system, and the construction of three open air theaters was approved."

Inspects Fort Benning Units

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, USA, Surgeon General of the Army, visited Ft. Benning, Ga., last week, inspecting the medical units at the post and making a tour of observation of the Infantry School.

During the tour of the post, he was given a ride in the new tanks which have recently been received by the tank battalion of the Infantry School, and was shown the various activities and new buildings on the post.

Major General Reynolds was officially welcomed to the post Thursday morning and a thirteen gun salute was fired by a battery from the 83rd Field Artillery. Wednesday night in company with Lt. Col. Robert N. Williams, MC, USA, who acted as his aide-de-camp during the visit, was a guest at the dinner given by the governing board of the Columbus Country Club, which was also attended by Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, post commandant, and met the heads of the various medical units and sections at a luncheon given in his honor at the Officers Club, Thursday.

Candidates for USMA

The following-named candidates have been designated by the President for the March 2, 1937, entrance examination with a view to admission to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1937.

National Guard

Robert John Greenwalt, Pvt., Co. A, 168th Inf., Des Moines, Iowa.
Pete Daniel Pavick, Pvt., Howitzer Co., 162d Inf., Bend, Ore.
William DeLuca, Pvt. 1st Cl., Co. B, 118th Engrs., Providence, R. I.
John Smalley Greene, Cpl., Co. K, 172d Inf., Burlington, Vt.
Lloyd Robert Salisbury, Pvt., 116th Obs. Sq., 41st Div. Aviat., Spokane, Wash.
Charles John Merdinger, Pvt. 1st Cl., Bty. D, 121st FA, Milwaukee, Wis.
Vernon Charles Ramberg, Pvt., M. G. Troop, 105th Cav., Eau Claire, Wis.
Frederick Charles Doyle, Pvt., Svc. Co., 141st Inf., San Antonio, Tex.
Richard David Donovan, Pvt., Hdqrs. Co., 36th Div., Galveston, Tex.
Warren Clay Sleeper, Pvt., M. G. Troop, 124th Cav., San Antonio, Tex.
Harold Wesley Norton, Pvt., Troop F, 115th Cav., Laramie, Wyo.

United States at Large

Wharton Clayton Cochran, 1918 N Street, Washington, D. C.
Vale E. Gamble, Pvt., Co. A, 17th Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
James W. Strain, 1502 Schantz Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

Brig. Gen. Brainard Given Scroll

Brig. Gen. David L. Brainard, USA-Ret., lone survivor of the General Greely's Arctic expedition of 1881-84 was presented a scroll from the American Polar Society, Dec. 21, 1936, at a ceremony in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

The scroll was presented "in recognition of his contribution of polar exploration" on the occasion of Brigadier General Brainard's eightieth birthday.

He was a sergeant at the time General Greely's expedition reached the northernmost point achieved by man until that time.

Make Flight at 21,000 Feet

Nine P-26 airplanes of the 55th Pursuit Squadron recently made a flight from Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex. at an altitude of 21,000 feet. Capt. M. R. Nelson, AC, USA, led the flight and was accompanied at 15,000 feet by Maj. Armind Herold, AC, USA, Commanding Officer of the 20th Pursuit Group as observer.

All pilots breathed oxygen through specially built masks. Temperatures of around zero were experienced throughout the trip and a great deal was learned concerning the difficulties and discomforts of flying at high altitudes.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

Medical Center Graduates

The graduation exercises of the 1936 Session of the Basic Graduate Classes of the Medical Department Professional Service Schools was held in the Auditorium, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., at 11:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1936.

The program consisted of: Invocation by Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr.; Address by Dr. Louis B. Wilson, Director Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.; Presentation of Diplomas by Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt, Medical Department, Commandant; Presentation of the Hoff and Sternberg Medals by Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General; Presentation of the Hoskins Medal by Col. Robert J. Foster, Veterinary Corps; Benediction by Chaplain Patrick J. Ryan; Musical Program by the Army Band Orchestra.

The Hoff Medal, awarded to the officer attaining the highest scholastic average of the class, was presented to 1st Lt. Edwin S. Kagy, MC. The Sternberg Medal, awarded to the officer attaining the highest scholastic standing in preventive medicine, was presented to 1st Lt. Frank H. Van Wagoner, MC.

The Hoskins Medal, awarded to the officer attaining the highest average in the Veterinary School, was presented to 1st Lt. Bernard F. Trum, Veterinary Corps.

Graduates—Army Medical School—1936

Berry, Wilbur C., 1st Lt., MC.
Blount, Robert H., 1st Lt., MC.
Boal, Robert W., Capt., MC.
Browning, Levi M., 1st Lt., MC.
Cavanaugh, Robert L., 1st Lt., MC.
Cook, Walter R., 1st Lt., MC.
Davidson, Maurice C., 1st Lt., MC.
DeYoung, Edward M., 1st Lt., MC.
Doan, Howard W., Capt., MC.
Duke, Raymond E., 1st Lt., MC.
Fenton, Bryan C., 1st Lt., MC.
Fitzpatrick, John C., 1st Lt., MC.
Graham, William D., 1st Lt., MC.
Hamilton, Gladen R., 1st Lt., MC.
Hansen, Howard, 1st Lt., MC.
Harrison, Harold E., 1st Lt., MC.
Harrison, William C., 1st Lt., MC.
Hirschmann, Victor R., 1st Lt., MC.
Hubner, Louis F., 1st Lt., MC.
Kagy, Edwin S., 1st Lt., MC.
Kenble, John W., 1st Lt., MC.
Kirkman, Lewis W., Capt., MC.
Krukowski, Albert C., 1st Lt., MC.
Leach, Paul H., 1st Lt., MC.
McCloskey, James A., 1st Lt., MC.
McGibony, James T., 1st Lt., MC.
Manning, Walter P., Capt., MC.
Mattingly, Thomas W., 1st Lt., MC.
Mendor, Clark B., 1st Lt., MC.
Michael, Clifford P., 1st Lt., MC.
Morse, Waldron L., 1st Lt., MC.
Nelson, Robert S., 1st Lt., MC.
Peters, Joseph F., 1st Lt., MC.
Raulston, John W., 1st Lt., MC.
Reeder, Oscar S., 1st Lt., MC.
Schutt, Charles H., 1st Lt., MC.
Sigerfoos, Edward, 1st Lt., MC.
Sitter, Stephen C., 1st Lt., MC.
Somers, Kenneth, 1st Lt., MC.
Strickland, Benjamin A., Jr., 1st Lt., MC.
Tinsman, Clarence A., 1st Lt., MC.
Van Auker, Howard A., 1st Lt., MC.
Van Vatin, James C., 1st Lt., MC.
Van Wagoner, Frank H., 1st Lt., MC.
Walligora, Daniel J., Capt., MC.
Williams, Raymond M., 1st Lt., MC.

Graduates—Army Veterinary School—1936

McGinnis, Velmer W., 1st Lt., VC.
Nichols, James B., 1st Lt., VC.
Rust, John H., III, 1st Lt., VC.
Sirilo, Andrew J., 1st Lt., VC.
Stevenson, Daniel S., 1st Lt., VC.
Tekse, Lloyd C., 1st Lt., VC.
Trum, Bernard F., 1st Lt., VC.

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Secretary Woodring's Report

(Continued from First Page)

lems of the War Department, Mr. Dern brought profound understanding and an unflagging devotion to duty that continued through his final illness. Much of the marked improvement that was made during the three and a half years of his administration must be credited to his wise leadership. His long experience as an able and conscientious public servant, his fine talent for the administration of large affairs, and his simple dignity and charm of personality all combined to make him an outstanding Department head. His notable service cannot fail to become a part of recorded history.

"During the past year the progress begun in previous years toward a more modern Army has been continued. The legislation recently enacted by the Congress for strengthening our national defense is now showing definite results. Our Army, though small, is more efficient. Expenditures for military purposes have been wisely regulated so as to provide an appropriate balance between personnel and equipment and among the several branches of the service.

"Members of both Houses of Congress have shown increased interest in a sound national defense and have given careful and sympathetic consideration to the legislation affecting the War Department. The new laws relating to national defense enacted during the year were highly beneficial.

"In the light of present world conditions, we cannot afford to neglect measures for our own national safety. A secure defense is our most dependable guaranty against aggression by others.

"Those who interpret the measures of preparedness advocated by this Department as provocative of war are uninformed upon the true nature of those measures. They are ones which, menacing none, are solely for our own protection. They involve the maintenance of only a small Regular Army, but one which must be well trained and well equipped so that in war it may serve as the nucleus of our citizen forces. It is to the latter forces that we must look for the great bulk of our war establishment in the event of a major emergency.

"Since the close of the World War many improvements have been brought about, both here and abroad, in types of military weapons and in accessory combat equipment. This is especially true as to aircraft, automatic weapons, tanks, and combat cars. I am glad to report that the appropriations of the past 2 years have sufficed to permit a notable expansion in the numbers of our aircraft and a beginning of the program of modernization of the ground forces.

"Under the authority of Congress the strength of the enlisted men of the Regular Army is being gradually increased so that it will reach 165,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1937. The recruits are being carefully selected and are of a high type. The morale and the military efficiency of both officers and enlisted men continue to be maintained at the high level characteristic of our Regular Army.

"As in previous years, the Army has been engaged in numerous nonmilitary activities of the highest importance. The Corps of Engineers has continued its splendid work in improving rivers and harbors and in flood control. Progress has been accelerated in order to reduce unemployment and to lessen the danger of a repetition of the disastrous floods which recently devastated large areas of our country.

"The Army has also continued the work of organizing, administering, and supplying the work companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Most of the work is directly under the supervision of Reserve officers. The signal success of this project reflects great credit on all of the departments participating and on the fine young men who are enrolled in the Corps.

"As noted in the Secretary's report last year, the efficiency of the War Department has been handicapped by the lack of a suitable building in Washington to house its activities. The various branches of the Department are located in 20 buildings, some of which are of temporary construction. The need of a new building has

long been recognized, and it is hoped that funds for its construction may become available in the near future.

"My report would not be complete without an expression of my appreciation of the faithful and efficient service of our civilian employees, whose loyalty and devotion to duty have, in a large measure, made the accomplishments of the Department possible.

The Army of the United States
"Under the National Defense Act of 1920 the Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organized Reserves. During the year there has been a steady and gratifying improvement in organization, training, and equipment. Insofar as practicable every effort is made to unify the training of these three elements of our Army. Regular Army and National Guard troops participate in Army maneuvers, and a considerable number of Reserve officers are trained annually with the Regular Army.

Regular Army
"The strength of the Regular Army, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, on June 30, 1936, was 12,069 officers and 146,826 enlisted men. There were 49 officers and 6,386 enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts.

"The number of enlisted men in the Regular Army was increased from 118,727 on June 30, 1935, under an authorization contained in the War Department appropriation act of last year. It is proposed to add approximately 1,500 per month during the fiscal year to bring the enlisted strength up to the authorized total of 165,000 by June 30, 1937. Practically all of the additional enlisted men are being assigned to combat units. They are being readily absorbed by existing organizations and constitute a very material asset in our national defense.

"While there has been a substantial increase in enlisted personnel there has been very little increase in the permanent officers of the Regular Army. Studies of the General Staff Corps indicate that the minimum strength of our Regular Army should be 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men.

"During the past fiscal year a small beginning was made toward a very desirable increase in the number of officers. Under an act of Congress the War Department was authorized to call to active service 1,000 Reserve officers for 1 year and to commission 50 of these in the Regular Army at the conclusion of 1 year's active duty. Under this authorization steps were taken to commission the first 50 of the new Regular officers in the Air Corps. Approximately 1,000 young Reserve officers are now on duty, and from these it is proposed to commission 50 next year in the various combatant arms. Modest increases in the officer personnel of the Corps of Engineers and the Medical Corps were likewise authorized by the Congress. These additional officers will be commissioned in the near future.

"Under an act of Congress passed a year ago the Corps of Cadets at the United States Military Academy was increased from 1,374 to a maximum of 1,900. This increase is being made gradually so as not to place too great a strain on the facilities of the school and also so as to equalize the number in the different classes. At present there are approximately 1,600 cadets at the Military Academy. The first of the enlarged classes will be graduated in 1939, when it is expected

about 500 will be commissioned, the largest number in a single class in the history of the Academy.

Personnel

"During the past year there has been a marked improvement in the morale and efficiency of both officers and enlisted men. This is due to a number of factors, not the least of which have been improved promotion prospects, better housing conditions, and improved training facilities.

"Early in the fiscal year new promotion legislation was enacted which relieved the stagnation which had for so long a time prevented the advancement of war-trained officers to field grades and had long delayed the elevation of junior officers. Under the terms of this act the promotion prospects of the vast majority of officers were enhanced by from 2 to 8 years, and the War Department was able to give hundreds of officers rank and command commensurate with their long experience. Legislation was likewise enacted which provides for a flexibility in grades and ratings for enlisted men which will permit the advancement of worthy noncommissioned officers and of skilled technicians.

"Improved housing facilities for military personnel have contributed greatly to the comfort and happiness of the Army. There are still a number of old and badly deteriorated barracks and quarters in the Army which should be replaced, but the progress made in this direction has been very gratifying.

"With increased personnel in the combat units, it is possible to devote a greater amount of time to training both at garrisons and in the field. The result has been a marked improvement in efficiency. Field exercises with considerable troop concentrations are held annually and the advantages derived from these maneuvers have been extremely valuable. They provide a means for the practical solution of field problems of large units that brings decidedly beneficial results.

"Some years ago the Army joined with other uniformed services of the Government in a study of pay schedules. The conclusion was reached that the compensation was well below that considered to be commensurate with duties and responsibilities. However, in view of the serious economic depression that had begun and that had greatly curtailed Government revenues, no action toward an upward revision of pay scales was taken. In view of the greatly improved economic conditions it is believed that the time may soon arrive when it may be deemed proper to give this important question serious consideration.

"I believe special attention should be given to restoring the reenlistment allowance. This does not involve a heavy expenditure, and it will contribute greatly to the morale of the enlisted men, especially

ally the noncommissioned officers whose services are of inestimable value to the Army. I also favor increased compensation for noncommissioned officers of many years' service who are disabled in line of duty.

"As in previous years, several of our outstanding officers were loaned to other departments of the Government to serve in important executive capacities. This was especially true in connection with emergency activities for the promotion of recovery and for the relief of unemployment. In every instance these officers rendered outstanding service, devoting their untiring energy and fine judgment to tasks of great importance.

Equipment

"Stimulated by increased congressional appropriations, the Army pressed forward its program of modernization. This involved the procurement of new and improved equipment for all branches of the service.

"The advance made was particularly noteworthy in the Air Corps. During the year several hundred new combat airplanes, of a type at least the equal of the best in the world, were procured. Most of these new planes were required to replace obsolete and worn-out aircraft. However, if the quantity was not increased the quality was vastly improved. The performance characteristics of the new planes indicate an ever-widening field of usefulness for military aircraft. During the fiscal year which ends next June, approximately 500 new planes will be procured. These will be used to increase the combat equipment of our General Headquarters Air Force and of the air elements of our overseas garrisons.

"A good beginning has been made toward making our ground troops much more mobile than heretofore. Most of our animal-drawn vehicles are being replaced by motors. Several fast new tanks have been built and many more are under construction. Steps are being taken looking to the gradual transformation of our field artillery from horse-drawn to motor-drawn. This necessitates adapting the field guns to high-speed towage. At the same time the guns are being modified to increase the elevation and traverse to make them much more effective weapons.

"Under the directive of Congress contained in the annual appropriation act, steps are being taken to modernize certain of our important coast defenses. This is a field where great improvements can be made, but which unfortunately will necessitate heavy expenditures.

National Guard

"Marked improvement in the National Guard has been noted during the past year. The opportunity for better field training was eagerly embraced by National Guard divisions and the results attained. (Please turn to Page 347)

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Admiral Standley's Retirement

With 45 years' active service to his credit, Admiral William H. Standley, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, will retire from the Navy, Jan. 1, 1937, upon attaining the statutory retirement age of 64.

He was a Member of the Delegation of the United States to the General Disarmament Conference held in London in 1934 and also was a Delegate on the part of the United States to the London Naval Conference of 1935 which was also held in London, and signed the London Naval Treaty on behalf of the United States.

Admiral Standley held the rank of Vice Admiral while serving as Commander, Cruisers, Scouting Force, U. S. Fleet from Jan. 20, 1932, until May 19, 1933, and was commissioned Admiral May 20, 1933, upon assuming the duties of Commander, Battle Force, United States Fleet. He has served as Chief of Naval Operations, with the rank of Admiral, since July 1, 1933.

Admiral Standley was born in Ukiah, Calif., Dec. 18, 1872, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the First District of California in 1891. He was commissioned Ensign July 1, 1897; promoted to Lieutenant (Junior grade) July 1, 1900; to Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1902; Lieutenant Commander, July 1, 1908; to Commander July 1, 1914; to Captain, temporarily, Oct. 15, 1917 and to Captain, permanently, Dec. 22, 1919, and to Rear Admiral Nov. 14, 1927.

In May, 1915, Admiral Standley assumed command of the USS Yorktown, gunboat, in the Asiatic Fleet, and in October, 1916, was assigned to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, as Assistant to the Superintendent in charge of Buildings and Grounds, and for eleven months served as Commandant of Midshipmen. Under his direction, the new Seamanship and Navigation Buildings were constructed and over four million dollars were expended in enlarging Bancroft Hall, which was more than doubled to accommodate the increased number of midshipmen. For his performance of these duties, Admiral Standley was awarded a special letter of commendation, with a silver star, for "Highly meritorious service."

In July, 1919, Admiral Standley assumed command of the battleship Virginia, and in 1920, attended the Naval War College. He served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Battle Fleet, from July 5, 1921 until June 30, 1923. Upon completion of that duty he was ordered to Washington, where he was given charge of War Plans Division, Naval Operations, Navy Department. In February, 1926, he was ordered to command the battleship California.

Admiral Standley returned to the Navy Department in November, 1927, for duty

as Director of Fleet Training, and in May, 1928, was appointed Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, serving in that capacity until September, 1930. He assumed command of Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet, October, 1930, and upon reorganization of the United States Fleet in October, 1930, his title was changed to Commander, Destroyers, Battle Force, with additional duty, Commander, Destroyers, United States Fleet. In November, 1931, he was transferred to duty as Commander, Cruisers, Scouting Force, with additional duty as Commander, Cruisers, U. S. Fleet and Commander of Cruiser Division Five. He was commissioned Vice Admiral, Jan. 20, 1932, when that rank was assigned to the Commander of Cruiser Divisions.

On May 20, 1933, Admiral Standley hoisted his flag on the USS California, and assumed the duties of Commander, Battle Force, with the rank of Admiral, and on July 1, 1933, was appointed Chief of Naval Operations, with the rank of Admiral, for a period of four years.

For his service during the Philippine Insurrection, he was awarded the following letter of commendation by Secretary of the Navy Long:

"The Department takes great pleasure in commending you for your conduct in volunteering and carrying out the reconnoitering expedition at Baler, P. I., April 11, 1899, which was undertaken in connection with the expedition commanded by Lt. J. G. Gillmore, USN.

"Your conduct in thus bravely venturing into a territory occupied by a cruel and unscrupulous enemy merits and receives the highest commendation of the Department."

Erie Returning to New York

The gunboat USS Erie was released from temporary duty with Squadron 40-T last week and is proceeding to the New York Navy Yard where she is expected to arrive, Dec. 30, 1936. The Erie sailed from St. Jean de Luz, Dec. 19.

Commanded by Comdr. E. W. Hanson, USN, the Erie sailed Oct. 31, 1936, on her shakedown cruise which included visits to northern European ports. Early in December she was diverted from her regular schedule to operate temporarily with Squadron 40-T, Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, USN, Commanding, to permit vessels of that squadron routine overhaul and rest periods.

A shell fired by a Spanish Fascist cruiser into the port of Musel, Spain, fell within 500 yards of the Erie, Dec. 18. Likewise, the destroyer USS Kane, on duty with Squadron 40-T, was nearly hit by a bomb released from an unknown airplane earlier in the Spanish Civil War.

Duty in Europe

In response to a request from the Paymaster General of the Navy for a review of audit action disallowing credit in the disbursing account of Commander Hewlett Thebaud, United States Navy, Assistant Naval Attaché, Paris, for September, 1935, for \$540.08 paid Lt. Comdr. Lloyd E. Clifford, USN, as exchange relief on his net pay and allowances during the period July 11 to August 31, 1935, while that officer was in Europe under orders dated April 29, 1935, the comptroller general has ruled as follows:

A naval officer not ordered, but authorized to proceed to Europe for temporary duty for the purpose of language study upon his request that he might the better prepare himself for his duties as language instructor at the Naval Academy, with the understanding that 'you will be entitled to no mileage or traveling expenses in connection there-

with', and not assigned or detailed to any 'post of duty', is not on duty in a foreign country within the law and regulations authorizing exchange relief and is not entitled to such relief on his net pay and allowances for the period involved."

Commended by Secretary

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has sent letters of commendation to Charles Edwin Greer, gunner's mate 3rd class, and to Thomas Constant Leevee, seaman 1st class, for rescuing persons from drowning. Greer has been recommended to the Treasury Department for the award of a silver life saving medal.

About midnight on July 30, 1936, Greer dived from a ferry as it entered the slip at Bremerton, Wash., to help a shipmate, Karl L. Ruehs, gunner's mate, 3rd class, who had fallen overboard. Greer swam 300 feet carrying a life ring to Ruehs who was drifting away from the ferry into the sound, and assisted him to safety.

Leevee was commended for rescuing a little girl from drowning off the ferry dock at Fletcher's Bay, Wash., on July 25, 1936. The child had fallen from the dock and was badly frightened. Leevee immediately went to her assistance and carried her to safety. Leevee is serving in the battleship West Virginia.

Reeves Field

The Navy has the Works Progress Administration to thank for providing the funds to construct the much needed sea plane base on Terminal Island, at Long Beach. This base which has been named Reeves Field, in honor of Rear Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, late commander in chief of the fleet, and which has been created for the use of the sea planes of the ships of the fleet, will be completed and ready for use soon after February, at a cost of \$600,000. Supplementary plans have been filed at the office of W.P.A. in Washington for a hangar for the base, to cost \$100,000, the dimensions being, 160 by 110 by 25 feet. Fleet seaplanes proceeding to the new base, will be drawn up on shore via a concrete ramp, 174 feet long, leading to the standing platform, 640 feet long and 240 feet wide. The base is provided with three runways of concrete, each 200 feet wide, one of these being 4,000 feet long and the others 2,500 feet in length. A sea plane mooring basin, comprising 100 acres, has been dredged and protection provided for anchored planes by a 1,400 foot rock jetty. Altogether, the base will provide facilities for 112 seaplanes of the Navy observation wing.

Receives Historic Objects

Two objects of historic significance were presented to the U. S. Naval Academy Dec. 10, 1936 by Mrs. Anne Barton Jeffers, and were received by Rear Adm. D. F. Sellers, USN, Superintendent of the Academy.

One of these objects is a glass wine decanter which was used on board the USS Monitor of Civil War fame, and which is believed to be one of the last surviving mementos of the Monitor. The decanter was owned by Commodore William Nicholson Jeffers, who relieved the wounded Captain Worden after the engagement with the Merrimac.

The second object is a handsome sword which was presented to Commodore Jeffers by Queen Isabella of Spain in recognition of his gallant conduct in the rescue of officers and crews from a sinking Spanish man-of-war in South American waters.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Leaves Shanghai Dec. 28; arrives Hongkong Dec. 31, leaves Jan. 4, 1937; arrives Manila Jan. 6, 1937, leaves Jan. 9, 1937; arrives Guam Jan. 15, leaves Jan. 16; arrives Honolulu Jan. 27, leaves Jan. 30; arrives San Francisco Area Feb. 6.

Henderson—Leaves San Diego Dec. 28; arrives San Pedro Dec. 28, leaves Dec. 29; arrives San Francisco Area Dec. 31.

Navy-Marine Corps Promotion
(Continued from First Page)

present system has worked as well as anything can be gotten to work."

When asked specifically as to whether he considered the law extending the selection system to the lower ranks passed two and a half years ago—when he was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation—to have worked out satisfactorily, Admiral Leahy said:

"I don't know of anything the matter with it. It operates to advance officers to the higher ranks at proper ages. That is what it was intended to do. It's working all right."

While the report of the General Board has not yet been made public, it has been indicated that it recommends a change whereby all officers considered fit for advancement to lieutenant commander and lieutenant would be promoted, those not selected being discharged instead of being retired. Asked as to this proposal, the Admiral stated:

"The difficulty with that is there are so few unfit. It would not provide one per cent elimination, and promotion would block up."

With regard to the General Board's proposal for the establishment of a special class of Reserve to which officers of the ranks of captain, commander and lieutenant commander who fail of selection would be transferred instead of retired and for the utilization of numbers of these officers on active duty, Admiral Leahy indicated that while foreseeing difficulties, he was interested in the plan.

"If the General Board recommended it, there must be something to it," he stated, "I'll have to study the proposal."

He also noted objections to one of the other principal features of the General Board report—the recommendation for the institution of selection to advancement from the lower half to the upper half of rear admiral.

"Who would make the selections?" he asked. "Senior flag officers? It would be difficult to get selection boards together. You would be having your flag officers serving on boards most of the time. However, as I say, I haven't studied this. I will have to go over the whole matter."

"I haven't given any thought to personnel matters since I left here two years ago. Someone else took over the problem, and I had troubles of my own with my job at sea. What I am doing here now, is simply familiarizing myself with the situation, catching up with what is going on, the new legislation, the budget, etc."

Marine Corps Junior Selection

Approximately 85 captains and 90 first lieutenants will be recommended for promotion by the Marine Corps Selection Board which will convene at Headquarters, Jan. 18, 1937.

The board was named as follows: president, Col. William P. Upshur, Col. John Marston, Col. Samuel M. Harrington, Lt. Col. Henry L. Larsen, Lt. Col. Raymond R. Wright, Lt. Col. LeRoy P. Hunt, Maj. Frank D. Strong, Maj. Harold C. Major, Maj. John T. Selden, and Capt. Clyde H. Harstel, recorder.

All captains and first lieutenants in the upper three-sevenths of their grades and also all first lieutenants who on June 30, 1937, will have served three years in the grade, are eligible for consideration. Capt. Theodore A. Holdahl is the last officer eligible in the captaincy grade, while 1st Lt. James H. Brower is the last of the first lieutenants eligible for consideration.

There are at present 12 vacancies in the captaincy grade, there having been no promotion to that grade since July 1, 1936.

To Select 109 Commanders

The Selection Board which will convene in the Navy Department, Jan. 11, 1937, to recommend lieutenant commanders for promotion to the grade of commander will be instructed to recommend 109 officers for promotion, exclusive of extra numbers, it was revealed this week.

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Secretary Woodring's Report (Continued from Page 345)

tained were highly gratifying. On June 30, 1936, the strength of the National Guard was 13,523 officers and 175,552 enlisted men, an increase of approximately 3,500 over the previous year. This increase was authorized under the War Department Appropriation Act of 1936 and was the first in the National Guard for several years.

"The National Guard is the only organized citizen force available for immediate mobilization in the event of war. It is believed that its mission requires that it have a strength of at least 210,000, which is scarcely half that prescribed by the National Defense Act.

"During the past 2 years certain National Guard divisions have joined Regular Army divisions in participating in important field exercises. These maneuvers have demonstrated conclusively the military value of the National Guard, and have also shown the great improvement that can be made in this splendid force even in brief training periods.

"Steady progress has been made in the modernization of the equipment of the National Guard. The use of motor trucks has enabled many National Guard units to make extended marches to and from their annual encampments, resulting not only in a saving in transportation costs but also in giving the personnel valuable experience in rapid movements over long distances.

"Combined training of the National Guard and the Regular Army has resulted in closer cooperation and in a better understanding of the functions of each element of our Army.

Organized Reserves

"In addition to the officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard, any major mobilization will require the employment of large numbers of Reserve officers. At the close of the World War many emergency officers accepted commissions in the Reserve Corps and constituted an invaluable asset to national defense. With the passing of time many of these officers for various reasons have become less available and in the future we will have to place a greater reliance on younger Reserve officers without combat experience. Our principal source of these officers is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of our schools and colleges.

"On June 30, 1936, the strength of our Officers' Reserve Corps was 115,169, of whom 95,619 were classified as active. Of these Reserve officers 7,079 were on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps and 337 were on extended active duty as pilots in the Air Corps. In addition, the War Department was planning to call for 1 year's active duty under the Thomason Act 1,000 Reserve second lieutenants.

"The Reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps receive no military training but their experience in administering the work companies calls for executive ability, resourcefulness, and initiative, which will be of great value to the officers and to the country, whether they are in or out of the military service.

"Reserve officers not on extended active duty receive inactive training through conferences, lectures and extension courses. Some 20,000 are called to active duty each year for 2 weeks' training. This is extremely valuable but it is believed that the number receiving this short active training each year should be increased to at least 30,000, in order that each officer might receive this training every 2 or 3 years.

"Our enlisted Reserve consists of 3,897 soldiers. This number is so small as to be of little value in a major mobilization. It is believed that the number should be gradually increased to 150,000 in order that we might have available a sufficient number of trained specialists to fill many of our key positions in an emergency. The cost of such a Reserve force would be small and its value in a crisis would be inestimable."

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COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES

The Coast Guard cutter, Roger B. Taney, left the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1936, for Charleston, S. C., where she departed for permanent station at Honolulu, Dec. 23. The Taney is the last of the four 328-foot cutters to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Official Ice Breakers

The U. S. Coast Guard has been designated as the official ice breaking organization of the Government. An executive order was issued Tuesday, Dec. 23, giving the Coast Guard full control of ice breaking activities.

Aviation Stations

All of the aviation stations authorized for the Coast Guard are now in commission with the exception of the station at San Diego, Calif., which is expected to be completed about April 1, 1937.

Coast Guard Budget

Hearings on the Coast Guard budget for the fiscal year 1938 have been scheduled by the House Appropriations Committee for the week of Jan. 4, 1937.

Christmas Greetings

The following Christmas and New Year's greetings were exchanged between President Roosevelt and Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard:

"To the Coast Guard:
"The Coast Guard has fulfilled the high expectations of the country in the faithful performance of its duties and has, throughout the year now drawing to a close, steadfastly maintained the fine traditions of the Service. To every officer and enlisted man I extend my best wishes for a Joyous Christmas Season and a Happy New Year.
"Signed, Franklin D. Roosevelt,
"Commander-in-Chief."

Greetings from Naval Reserves

Through the courtesy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Naval Reserve Officers, the Marine Corps Reserve Officers, and their associates in the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association extend hearty Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year to their brothers in arms of the Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, and their respective National Guard and Reserve components.

Sincerely,
L. W. HESSELMAN,
President, U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association.

Visits Reserve Activities

Brig. Gen. E. S. Hartshorn, USA, Executive for Reserve Affairs, has recently completed visits to seven of the nine Corps Area Headquarters, and to many other centers of Reserve activity.

The trip extended to the Pacific Coast, and included conferences with officials of the Reserve Officers' Association, among them Lt. Col. O. E. Engler, National President, at Omaha, Nebraska.

National Guard Medical Officers

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—The following officers successfully completed the National Guard Officers Course, Medical Field Service School, here October 14 to December 1, 1936:

Capt. Charles Astbury, M.A.C., New Jersey, N. G.
Capt. Richard A. Bowen, II, M.C., Virginia N. G.
Capt. Carl W. Carlson, M.A.C., Illinois N. G.
Capt. James A. Casteel, M.A.C., Alabama N. G.
Maj. Franklin T. Hallam, M.C., Indiana N. G.
Capt. Fred S. Kent, M.C., Vermont, N. G.
Capt. Daniel B. MacCallum, M.C., California N. G.
Capt. Roland C. B. Marsh, M.C., Michigan N. G.
Maj. Frederick P. Perkins, M.C., Arizona N. G.
Capt. George H. Rohrbacher, M.C., California N. G.
Capt. Harry S. Shelly, M.C., Maryland N. G.

"My dear Mr. President:

"On behalf of the entire personnel of the United States Coast Guard, may I express to you the thanks and appreciation of the Service for your kind and thoughtful Christmas Greetings, which, in obedience with your wishes, will be transmitted to the officers and men by radio on Christmas Eve.

"It is very gratifying that our past performances have been such as to merit your praiseworthy comment, and your message will, I assure you, serve to inspire us all to greater achievement in the future.

"Faithfully yours,

"Signed, R. R. Waesche, Rear Adm.,
"U. S. Coast Guard, Commandant."

Coast Guard Wins Revolver Match

The Coast Guard revolver team was declared the winner of a revolver match held in Washington, Dec. 19. The Coast Guard was tied with the Metropolitan Police Team for first place, but as the Coast Guard's rapid fire score was 461 against 439 for the Metropolitan Police Team, the Coast Guard was declared the winner. The White House Police Team, trained and coached by the Coast Guard, was third and the Lorton Prison Guards were fourth.

The scores follow:

Coast Guard 1,361, Metropolitan Police 1,361, White House Police 1,310, Lorton Prison 1,205.

Itinerary of Chelan

Following is the itinerary of the U. S. Coast Guard cutter, Chelan, enroute from Seattle to Boston:

Left Seattle, Wash., Dec. 19, 1936; left San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 24; Leave Acapulco, Mexico, Jan. 1, 1937; leave Balboa, C. Z., Jan. 8; leave Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 13; leave Miami, Fla., Jan. 18; arrive Boston, Mass., Jan. 22.

Capt. Leonard A. Swanson, M.C., Nebraska N. G.
1st Lt. Joseph G. Welling, M.C., New York N. G.

Capt. John B. White, M.C., Oregon N. G.
Capt. George P. Wilson, M.A.C., Ohio N. G.
There were no Reserve Officers attending this course.

The course is designed to prepare officers for command or administrative duties in field grades.

The instruction as given is devoted principally to military art, military sanitation, the training of military personnel, and the administration of Medical Department units. In so far as practicable, the applicatory method of instruction is employed.

Nat. Guard Chaplain Promoted

Maj. Reed B. Cherrington, senior chaplain, 40th Division, National Guard of California, Nevada and Utah has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, chaplain's corps. Colonel Cherrington is chaplain on the staff of Major General David P. Barrows, commanding the 40th Division. In 1917 he entered the first officers training camp, Presidio of San Francisco and graduated as a Second Lieutenant. He served for a short while at Camp Lewis, Washington and then transferred to the chaplains corps going overseas with the 91st Division. In 1926 he was commissioned chaplain in the National Guard of California with grade of Captain, promoted Major in 1929. He is a past department chaplain of the American Legion in California and resides at Palo Alto. At one time he was acting chaplain at Leland Stanford University. He is a Congregational minister.

Reserves Ordered to Fleet

Following is a list of Naval Reserve aviation cadets who were designated naval aviators Nov. 24, 1936, and who have been ordered to active duty with the aircraft squadrons of the Fleet. They were detached from Pensacola Dec. 23, 1936.

John L. Barnett, VS Squadron 98, USS Pensacola.
William C. Jakeman, VS Squadron 108, USS Houston.
Hawley Russell, VO Squadron 4B, USS West Virginia.
Edward F. Sommers, VO Squadron 4B, USS Maryland.
James H. Sneed, VB Squadron 1B, USS Ranger.

Charles J. Eastman, VP Squadron 2F, Coco Solo.
Edward C. Hodson, VP Squadron 3F, Coco Solo.
Aram Y. Parunak, VP Squadron 5F, Coco Solo.

President Grooms USNR

Comdr. L. W. Hesselman, president of the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association, has received the following:

"The White House, Washington.
"To the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association:

"Throughout the year now drawing to a close the members of the United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association have borne faithful witness to their devotion to their country's welfare through support of the national defense. I am glad to make grateful acknowledgment of their patriotic services, often rendered at great personal sacrifice and always without thought of personal inconvenience. I send each of you hearty Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

"Signed, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Chaumont Still Aground

The USS Pecos, a naval tanker, and two minesweepers, the USS Bittern and the USS Finch, stationed at Manila, P. I., were ordered to proceed to the vicinity of Chinwangtao, China, to the assistance of the naval transport Chaumont aground off that port.

The Chaumont, which went aground on the morning of Dec. 16, 1936, was still resting upright and easily on sand and mud bottom, Thursday morning.

Capt. Robert A. White, USN, commanding the Chaumont, negotiated with private companies in the vicinity for tugs to assist in hauling her clear this week. The vessel was lightened by removal of fuel, water and cargo, but due to an abnormally low tidal range it had been impossible to refloat her.

The three vessels ordered from Manila to assist the Chaumont are under command of Comdr. John Ashley, USN, commanding officer of the Pecos. Upon completion of that task, the vessels will return to Manila.

There were no injuries to personnel and from reports received by the Navy the damage to material was slight.

Service Sports

Annapolis, Md.—Navy's varsity schedules in gymnastics and golf and plebe gymnastics, boxing and track have been announced.

In the inter-collegiate finals in gymnastics, teams of the Naval and Military Academies will meet in a dual match.

It also was announced that the varsity fencers would participate in the inter-collegiate at New York, March 26 and 27, 1937.

The schedules:

Varsity Gymnastics—Feb. 13, Pennsylvania State; 20, Massachusetts Tech; 27, Temple. March 6, Dartmouth; 13, Princeton (at Princeton); 20, Intercollegiate. Finals—(at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.).

Golf—April 17, Princeton; 24, University of Virginia. May 1, Georgetown; 8, University of Virginia (at University of Virginia); 15, Washington and Jefferson; 22, University of Delaware.

Plebe Gymnastics—Feb. 5, Emerson H. S., of Union City, N. J.; 27, Temple Freshmen. March 6, Dickinson H. S., of Jersey City, N. J. Boxing—Feb. 6, Staunton M. A.; 13, Augusta M. A.; 20, Virginia M. I. Freshmen.

Track—May 1, McKinley H. S. of Washington, D. C.; 8, Massanutten Academy; 15, Mercersburg Academy.

Unless otherwise stated all contests will take place at the Naval Academy.

The annual Army and Navy football game will be played in the Municipal Stadium, Philadelphia, scene of the recent battle, in 1937, 1938, and 1939, it was announced this week. A three-year contract with an option on three additional years was signed this week by representatives of the Military and Naval Academies and Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia.

Mayor Wilson stated after the signing of the contract that both the Army and Navy were well pleased with the facilities in Philadelphia. The stadium rents for \$10,500.

Capt. R. C. Griffen, USN, Director of Athletics at the Naval Academy said that "the Navy is satisfied that Philadelphia is the best place to play the game."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Published Every Saturday by the

Army and Navy Journal, Inc.

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN, Editor

1701 Connecticut Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.

New York Office
250 Park Avenue
Wickersham 2-8500Advertising Rates on Request
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Foreign postage \$1 additional per year

"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1936

"So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SURELY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS cannot fail at the coming session to give full consideration to the question of increased pay for the Services. The annual reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy stress the "inadequacy" of existing schedules, the "inequalities" that breed dissatisfaction, the conditions, including devaluation of the dollar, which are responsible for sharp advances in the cost of living, and, finally, the failure to grant any substantial raise in 28 years. The President has been generous in determining the salaries of the officials of his numerous agencies. He has employed hundreds of millions to assure higher returns for farmers. He has sought by law and by appropriation to compel industry to make large wage increases. Billions have been spent for relief, including payment of the prevailing wage for WPA and PWA workers. While denying restoration of the reenlistment allowance for the Army and the Navy and Marine Corps, the pay of the CCC has been made 40 per cent greater than the base pay for the enlisted personnel. In the light of these measures, it is not surprising that the Services have come to think of themselves as the "forgotten man." Discouragement has resulted, which has had its inevitable influence upon morale, as evidenced by the views expressed in the annual reports. At the nadir of the depression, the personnel of the Services accepted the pay cut, tightened their belts, and without a murmur labored as zealously as they had always done to make our National Defense the efficient instrument the country expected. They will continue to do so, because of their reliance upon the people to see that they are given a square deal. But pending the grant of the necessary increases, including the restoration of the reenlistment allowance and the provision of enlisted disability allowances, they will be forced to live under conditions which should not be exacted of men wearing the uniform of the United States. The Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps have their housewives just as have the civilian population. Our housewives have to do the buying as their sisters do everywhere. The cost of living affects all equally. The women of the country appreciating the plight of the Services should join in urging the President to recommend and Congress to enact the increases advocated by the McNamee Board of 1930.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT WHEN Congress meets a demand will be made upon the Navy Department for the promotion report of the General Board. It is unfortunate such procedure should be necessary, and we are hopeful that better judgment in the Department will prevail and the report made public without further delay. Members of the two Houses cannot understand why secrecy should shroud a report of so much importance to naval morale, since it is calculated to arouse suspicion of the recommendations made, and, consequently, do more harm than good. The Senators and representatives with whom we have talked seem to realize that the promotion system requires reform, and their disposition is to enact legislation which will be fair to the government and acceptable to the Navy and Marine Corps. But they will not act hastily. They hold the new legislation to be proposed should be carefully examined and developed so that injustice will be eradicated to the utmost extent possible and they will not be required to make a new study and pass a new law except after a reasonable lapse of time. They understand that changing conditions require legislative alteration, and, therefore, express approval of the suggestion advanced by the General Board for a new promotion study every five years. But, above all, they hold there is and should be no mystery about promotion, and they want open discussion so as to be informed of the arguments for or against a given proposal. They know the General Board not only received reports but orally examined numerous officers, and they assume its conclusions are sound, and probably worthy of adoption. But they do not understand the procedure which the Navy Department is observing, of confidentially circulating the report among a selected few, and obtaining their comments and criticisms when the General Board is presumed to be the high advisory body for the Secretary and, through him of the Congress. In the face of these opinions, of Secretary Swanson's known conviction of the desirability of publicity, the Department should lift the ban of secrecy it is imposing upon a report that affects vitally the career of every officer and the value of our Fleet for National Defense.

TO THE SIGNAL CORPS MODERNIZATION of the Arms has brought increasing pressing and complicated problems. The higher speed of movement both of men and heavy weapons, the long trains of motor vehicles, the growing Air Corps, the lengthening range of weapons, all make heavier and heavier demands upon the nerve network of the Army, the communications system. Tanks, combat cars, and reconnaissance cars must be kept in constant communication with their commanding officer or their value is dissipated. Information must be transmitted at lightning speed if full value is to be gained from the Air Corps and Cavalry cars. Air Commanders must have the best there is for instant communication with their forces in the air and the ground installations. To all of these needs the Signal Corps has been and is responding with the most modern in military and civilian communication methods. True, the lack of funds often hampers procurement in sufficient quantities for the using arms, but given the money the Signal Corps produces the sets. Between the Signal Corps and the industry there exists the highest type of cooperation and coordination. New developments by commercial firms are constantly tested by the Army's experts for adaptation to military needs. The high technical requirements of the Corps calls for a liberal allowance of grades and ratings in order that skilled men may be attracted and retained in its service. The extent of the Corps tasks also is increasing the demands for personnel. Even now Maj. Gen. James B. Allison, Chief Signal Officer, reports to the Secretary of War that 448 additional men are needed to operate the fixed communication installations of the Air Corps alone. With its peace time achievements and contributions to science and its vital functions in war it is urgent that the needs of the Corps be met.

Service Humor

Advance Left

Canvasser—"You pay a small deposit, then you make no more payments for six months."

Lady of the House—"Who told you about us?"

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Just an Ex—

She—"You used to say that Mary was a sweet, pensive little girl."

He—"Well she soon got over that. You might say that she became expensive."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

'Tis So

"The shortest perceptible unit of time is the difference between the moment the traffic light changes and the boob behind you honks for you to go."

—Windy City Breeze.

They Both

"Who's the fraternity brother of yours from Chicago?"

"You mean Smith?"

"No."

"Brown?"

"No."

"Brown?"

"I said 'no.'"

"Well, there's two Browns. I thought it might be the other one."

—USS Saratoga Plane Talk.

And Many Others!

"Most of the yeomen on this ship use the Biblical system in typewriting."

"Biblical system? How's that?"

"Seek and ye shall find."

—USS Melville Job Order.

Offended

"Thought you had a date with Helen tonight?"

"Well, when I saw her leave her house at five minutes of eight with some one else, I got sore and called it off."

—15th Infantry Sentinel.

Knock, Knock Revival

"Cigarette."

"Cigarette who?"

"Cigarette life if you don't weaken."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Short

Chaplain—"Son, are you saving half of what you earn?"

Apprentice Seaman—"No, sir. I don't get that much."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Subtle

Squad Leader: "I heard a battalion commander called you a blockhead. Is that correct?"

Plebe: "No, sir, he didn't make it that strong. He just said, 'Pull down your cap, here comes a woodpecker.'"

—Illinois Guardsman.

Resolve Now

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ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. W. P.—The Quartermaster General's Office informs us that you are No. 25 on the promotion list to Staff Sergeant, Bakers and Cooks.

L. L.—The majority of the increase in the first three grades Quartermaster Corps went to Motors.

A. W. E.—The Philippine Campaign Medal is awarded for service in any expedition against Moros.

The Verdun Medal is sold by the City of Verdun for \$1.00. A copy of the discharge should accompany the request for a medal. The medal is awarded to anyone who took part in the defense of Verdun.

Some troops of the 8th Cavalry are entitled to wear Mexican Service Medal. See paragraph 9 k, A.R. 600-65.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Studies are being made by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, of which Rear Adm. L. E. Gregory, USN, is the head, on the use of concrete for blocking for ships in dry dock, and practical tests are under way to develop suitable timber substitutes for oak, which is becoming very scarce in sizes suitable for Navy use.

20 Years Ago

Lt. Comdr. L. B. Porterfield, USN, inspector of naval recruiting stations in the south, headquarters at New Orleans, was in Austin, Tex., Dec. 13, 1916, and conferred with Governor Ferguson and Adj. Gen. Harry Hutchins relative to plans for opening a permanent naval recruiting station for Texas at Austin to be in charge of an officer of the Navy.

30 Years Ago

Maj. Jefferson R. Kean, MD, USA, who has been in control of the sanitary service in Havana since the Army of Cuban Pacification entered the island, has made a fight against yellow fever. On Dec. 1, 1906, there was only one case of the disease in the city as against 23 cases on the corresponding day of last year.

50 Years Ago

The non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army are quite active in their efforts to secure an amendment to the soldiers' retirement law, reducing the required length of service before being eligible for retirement from 30 to 25 years.

70 Years Ago

A general Order was issued by Acting Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, Commanding the Asiatic Squadron, relative to piracy in Chinese waters. In the order he directs that the officers give "diligent and earnest attention to the suppression of piracy on the coast of China."

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. M. A. W. Shockley, Asst. to SG, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Feb. 28, 1937, after more than 39 years' service.

Col. A. Owen Seaman, QMC, appointed Asst. to the QMG, with rank of Brig. Gen., for period of 4 years. From Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C.

Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cav., appointed as Brig. Gen. From Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Command of 1st Cav. Brigade, Ft. Clark, Tex.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.

Col. Shepard L. Pike (Inf.), from GSC, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to 29th Div., National Guard, Washington, D. C., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES S. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps

Col. Mathew A. Reasoner, from Philippine Dept., to 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.
1st Lt. Paul Owen Wells, Med.-Res., appointed as 1st Lt. in MC, Regular Army. To Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Maj. Russel McK. Herrington, from Washington, D. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Capt. Francis E. Cothran, from Ft. McIntosh, Tex., to Belleville, N. J., proceeding via Ft. Belvoir, Va.
2nd Lt. Howard A. Morris, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Logan, Colo.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO.
Maj. Wilton B. Persons, orders ORC 3rd Corps Area revoked. Detailed for duty with Army Group in addition to other duties.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS.

Capt. Patrick F. Craig, from Philippine Dept., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Capt. George J. Deutermann (FA), from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of CH.
Ch. Clifford L. Miller, from Hawaiian Dept., to Barksdale Fld., La.
Ch. Albert F. Vaughan, from Barksdale Fld., La., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. April 29, 1937.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.
Capt. Robert M. Eichelsdoerfer, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

INSURANCE AT COST

On
AUTOMOBILESSAVINGS ON
MANUAL RATES

To be returned during December, 1936

Bodily Injury	46.5%
Property Damage	45.8%
Collision	43.4%
Fire	61.6%
Theft	65.7%

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Army and Navy Accident Policy

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FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Lt. Col. Alvan C. Sandeford, from Ft. Knox, Ky., to GSC, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Maj. Miles A. Cowles, from 13th FA., Schofield Bks., T. H., to GSC, Hawaiian Division, T. H.

2nd Lt. Thea L. Lipscomb, from Presidio of Monterey, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., April 9, 1937.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.
Lt. Col. Gilbert Marshall, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31, with rank of Col.

Maj. John H. Harrington, from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Maj. Charles D. Y. Ostrom, from 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to GSC, 9th CA Hq.

Maj. Harry C. Barnes, Jr., from Washington, D. C., to GSC, Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. May 4, 1937.

Capt. Samuel Rubin, from Philippine Dept., to Harbor Defenses of San Francisco, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF.
Col. Charles B. Clark, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Feb. 28, 1937, after more than 41 years' service.

Col. Edward L. Hooper, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Lt. Col. Vernon G. Olmsted, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to GSC, Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. June 8, 1937.

Maj. Ellis Bates, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Feb. 28, 1937, after 21 years' service.

Maj. John E. Dahlquist, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to GSC, 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Malcolm F. Lindsey, from headquarters, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to GSC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Fred S. Byerly, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective Dec. 31.

Capt. Grover A. Summa, from Omaha, Neb., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. Carl H. Starrett, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. Henry B. Kunzig, from Hawaiian Dept., to 28th Inf., Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lt. Charles Lewis, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

2nd Lt. John H. Dilley, from Ft. George Wright, Wash., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., April 9, 1937.

2nd Lt. Reuben H. Tucker, 3rd, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., March 2, 1937.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.
1st Lt. Harold W. Bowman, from Philippine Dept., to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. James P. Newberry, previous orders revoked.

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of each of the following-named officers is announced:
Capt. Stewart H. Elliott, OD, to Maj.

Lt. Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg (temp. col.), AC, to Col.

Maj. Leo A. Walton (temp. lt. col.), AC, to Lt. Col.

1st Lt. Kenneth R. Hagen, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Robert W. Boal, MC, to Capt.

1st Lt. Lewis W. Kirkman, MC, to Capt.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James L. Salisbury, from observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., to his station, Chicago, Ill.

W. O. Claude W. Lindsey, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to his home and await retirement.

From temporary duty at CAC School, Ft. Monroe, Va., to station after name:

Richard T. Carlson, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Harry R. Mickel, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

John R. Lastovka, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Andrew W. Christensen, Ft. Monroe, Va.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

So much of par. 21, S. O. 166, W. D., 1936, as directs that Pvt. Wilson D. Palmer, MD, Ft. Hancock, N. J., be returned to his proper station upon completion of the course at the Army Dental School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., is amended to direct that he be assigned to the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

So much of instructions contained in par. 21, S. O., 166, W. D., 1936, as directs the return of Pvt. Leonard I. Reeder, to his proper station upon completion of a course of instruction at the Army Dental School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., is amended to direct that upon completion of the course he be assigned to duty at the Army Medical (Please turn to Page 353)

NAVY ORDERS

December 17, 1936

Lt. Kenneth Craig, det. USS Langley about Jan. 12; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).

Lt. Walter C. Dey, Jr., det. USS Langley about Jan. 12; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).

Lt. James R. McCormick, det. 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Memphis.

Lt. (Jg) Ralph C. Johnson, det. staff, Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force, about Jan. 30; to USS Monaghan.

Lt. (Jg) Thomas E. Wright, det. VP Sqdn. 2F in May or June; to VS Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown).

Ens. Craig R. Garth, det. USS Dallas about Jan. 4; to communication duty with C. in C. U. S. Fleet.

Ens. Robert M. Lee, orders Nov. 13 revoked. Continue duty VS 148 (USS San Francisco).

Lt. Ralph E. Fielding, (MC), det. Dest. Div. 19, in March; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. William F. E. Loftin, (MC), det. Dest. Div. 30, in Jan.; to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. (Jg) William L. Engelman, (MC), orders Dec. 1 revoked; continue duty Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. (Jg) Oscar Schneider, (MC), det. USS Tennessee in March; to Dest. Div. Nineteen.

Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Bockey, (DC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in March; to USS Whitney.

Lt. Comdr. Francis J. Long, (DC), det. USS Idaho; to trmt. Naval Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. James C. Lough, (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., in Feb.; to USS Idaho.

Lt. Comdr. Philip H. MacInnis, (DC), det. USS Whitney in April; to Naval Dispensary, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Frank E. Moyer, (CHC), det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in June; to USS Cincinnati.

Ch. Gunner Hal W. Barnes, det. USS New Mexico about Dec. 21; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash.

Ch. Gunner Warren F. Condit, det. USS Houston about Dec. 28; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Gunner Virgil A. Strunk, det. USS Whitney about Dec. 21; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash.

Gunner Robert S. Selby, det. USS Texas about Dec. 12; to USS Houston.

Mach. Hugh H. Kincaid, to duty Asiatic Station.

Ch. Elec. Frank H. Edwards, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machs., Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine, about Jan. 13; to USS West Virginia.

Ch. Pharm. William M. Benton, ors. Dec. 1 modified. To duty Yard Dispensary, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; instead Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pay Ck. Lawrence W. Sade, det. USS Lexington in Feb.; to USS Seattle.

Ch. Pay Ck. Bennie C. Smith, det. USS

California about Jan. 2; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Actg. Pay Ck. Harold A. Appelgate, det. USS Mahan; to USS Chester.

December 18, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Kelly, det. Office of Insp. of Naval Petroleum Reserves, Los Angeles, Calif., in Jan.; to USS Rigel.

Lt. (Jg) Elvin Hahn, det. USS Babbitt about Jan. 15; to USS Tattnall.

Lt. (Jg) Robert L. Taylor, det. USS Lea about Dec. 24; to USS Henderson.

Lt. Comdr. Harvey R. Dye, (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (Jg) Robley E. Brown, (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., about Feb. 1; to c/o USS Yorktown and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Gunner Edward A. Wintermute, det. USS New York about March 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Actg. Pay Ck. James E. Corcoran, det. 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, Ill. in Dec.; to USS Oklahoma.

Actg. Pay Ck. James E. Grey, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. in Dec.; to USS California.

Actg. Pay Ck. Adam P. Mastio, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., in Dec.; to USS Houston.

Actg. Pay Ck. Arthur A. Shawkey, det. USS California about Dec. 28; to USS Idaho.

Actg. Pay Ck. Edward B. Van De Velde, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn. in Dec. or Jan.; to USS Lexington.

(Please turn to Page 357)

MARINE CORPS

December 22, 1936

Maj. Floyd W. Bennett promoted to major subject to confirmation Dec. 12, 1936, with rank from Dec. 1.

Capt. James E. Kerr, about Jan. 1, 1937, det. 1st Brig. FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to FMF, MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif.

1st Lt. Donald W. Fuller, orders to 4th Marines, Shanghai, modified to MB, NYD, Cavite, P. I.

1st Lt. George H. Cloud, about Jan. 8, 1937, det. MB, NYD, Mare Island, Calif., to MB, NS, Guam, via USS Henderson, sailing San Francisco, Jan. 14.

1st Lt. Mortimer S. Crawford on Jan. 1, det. MB, Quantico, Va., and ordered to his home to retire March 1, 1937.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Selection and Assignment of Army General Officers—Considerable interest was evidenced throughout the service this week in the slate of general officer makes announced by the White House. Of utmost interest was the selection of Col. Henry Conger Pratt, AC, to be a brigadier general of the line. Although the Air arm now has ten temporary general officers (the chief of the Air Corps and the commanding general of the GHQ Air Force as major generals plus three assistant chiefs of the Corps and five wing commanders as brigadier generals) they never have been accorded permanent line generalcies before.

General Pratt, it is understood, will be retained for a while in his present post as commander of the Second Wing at Langley Field, Va.

Orders were issued this week for the assignment of Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce to command of the First Cavalry Brigade at Ft. Clark, Tex. While orders have not been issued for the other new generals, it is stated Maj. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, now in command of the 23rd Infantry Brigade in the Philippines, will command the Philippine Division, which division is now commanded by Brig. Gen. A. T. Smith, who will report to the Department Commander for assignment. Maj. Gen. H. E. Knight probably will be retained as assistant chief of staff for G-1.

Brig. Gen. George Grunert will be relieved from command of the 26th Cavalry at Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I., and given command of that post. Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short is likely to be given a brigade of the First Division, while Brig. Gen. Campbell B. Hodges will get the 14th Brigade at Ft. Snelling, Minn., and Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair command of the Field Artillery of the Second Division at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the selections, that of the sixteen brigadier generals who were passed over in reaching General DeWitt for promotion, seven were due to retire in 1937, six in 1938, two in 1939, and one in 1940. General DeWitt is not due for retirement until 1944. Only one officer—and he is due to retire in 1938—separated General DeWitt and General Knight on the list. General Knight has until 1940 to serve. Both of the two new major generals came into the service in the Spanish War, General DeWitt being appointed from civil life and General Knight serving first as an enlisted man. Both have been Infantry officers, although General DeWitt served a tour as Quartermaster General with the rank of major general.

Appointments of colonels to be brigadier generals are made from the eligible list compiled to be a special board. However, inasmuch as this list is confidential, comparisons are usually made, for what they are worth, from the promotion list of colonels. On that basis it is found that the senior colonel selected for promotion, General Joyce, was number 229 on the promotion list of colonels, General Grunert number 234, General Short number 269, General Hodges number 350, General McNair number 385 and General Pratt number 409. Col. A. Owen Seaman, QMC, selected to be assistant Quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general was number 116. On the list of officers of their own arms, Generals Joyce and Grunert were numbers 39 and 40 respectively on the list of colonels of the cavalry; Generals Short and Hodges were numbers 88 and 114 on the list of colonels of Infantry; General McNair was number 37 of the field artillery colonels, and General Pratt number 8 of the Air Corps colonels. General Seaman stood number 11 on the list of quartermaster corps colonels.

Of the total of nine general officers appointed only three entered the service by way of the United States Military Academy. They are Generals Hodges, McNair and Pratt. Four rose from the enlisted ranks: Generals Knight, Joyce, Grunert, and Seaman. The other two, Generals DeWitt and Short, were appointed from civil life. Six of the nine, Generals DeWitt, Joyce, Grunert, Short, Hodges, and McNair, were carried on the initial General Staff Corps Eligible List. All of the eight new general officers of the line are graduates of the Army War College.

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Travel of Enlisted Men—Mileage is not authorized under the act of May 29, 1928, 45 Stat. 975, applicable to military, naval, etc., personnel, for travel by privately-owned conveyance in lieu of transportation in Government-owned conveyances available and authorized to be used by the traveler, the Comptroller General has held in the case of an enlisted man of the Army.

An enlisted man of the Army authorized to travel by privately-owned automobile in returning to his station is not entitled, under the act of May 29, 1928, 45 Stat. 975, to mileage for such travel for any distance in excess of that which, had the travel been otherwise, would have been performed by other than Government-owned conveyance, the ruling stated.

Annual Physical Examinations—Throughout the Army all is in readiness for the annual physical examinations. In Washington the following Board has been appointed: Col. Alexander Murray, MC (president); Lt. Col. Leigh C. Fulbrank, DC; Maj. Oramel H. Stanley, MC; Maj. James P. Crawford, MC; Maj. Charles G. Souder, MC; Maj. John W. Watts, MC (recorder); Maj. John J. McCormick, MC; Maj. Stanley G. Odum, MC; Maj. James E. Owen, MC; Maj. David L. Robeson, MC; Capt. Eugene W. Billick, MC; Capt. Reuel E. Hewitt, MC; Capt. Clifford A. Best, MC; Capt. Robert F. Bradish, MC; Capt. Harold W. Glatly, MC, and Capt. Rawley E. Chambers, MC.

Bidders Ignore Contracts—During the past few weeks, three invitations for bids issued by the Navy Department—two for copper and one for steel—have been totally ignored. Earlier attempts to purchase fuel oil, machine tools, and alcohol met with similar difficulties. Officially there has been no comment forthcoming from the Navy Department as to the absence of bidders, but naval officers are of the opinion that the situation is due to the Walsh-Healy Act. While, the oil, copper, and steel companies, have not volunteered any reason for not bidding, it is believed that the new Act, which establishes an "NRA" for Government contractors, is responsible, in that manufacturers and dealers are not willing to meet all of the wage and hour requirements of the Act in order to accept an occasional Government contract. It is possible, naval officials state informally, that the improvement of business conditions throughout the country is more responsible for the situation, than the Walsh-Healy Act, for the number of bidders on Government contracts always increases materially during a depression and falls off with the return of good times. But while this may be a factor, they contend, the labor act undoubtedly has had its effect.

The Army has had a somewhat similar experience. A number of relatively small contracts have been let, it was said, in which the number of qualified bidders has been materially reduced and the price paid has been higher than previously. The actual number of bidders has not fallen off, it is stated, but many contractors have submitted estimates with the qualification that they be exempted from certain provisions of the Walsh-Healy Act. These bids had to be disregarded. However, while these instances show that the Act has had some effect, Army officials state that they consider that the Act has not been in effect long enough for any conclusions to be drawn. The great bulk of Quartermaster supply contracts are let quarterly, and as the last quarter's supplies were purchased not subject to the terms of the Act, they are awaiting until February when the next quarterly supplies are bought before forming any concrete opinion in the matter. Similarly no other large contracts, such as for aircraft or automobiles, have been let, since the provisions of the Act became effective.

What will be done in the case of the Navy contracts has not yet been decided. Administrative regulations issued by the Labor Department, provide that contracts may be let, with the provisions of the Act waived, upon the certification of the head of an executive department that such a step is necessary in the public interest.

British "Anti-Aircraft Ships"—Considerable interest has been manifested in the announcement of the British Government that five overage light cruisers are to be converted into a new type of vessel—an "anti-aircraft ship."

Although not a matter of public knowledge, two other British cruisers have already been so converted and with the gunnery alteration contemplated His Majesty's Fleet will have seven of these craft, intended for use in the screen to direct a heavy fusillade of anti-aircraft fire upon attacking bombing airplanes before they can reach the battleships.

Fear of an aircraft attack against the British ships concentrated in the Mediterranean during the recent Italian campaign in Ethiopia is responsible for the new development, observers believe. That and the growing apprehension in England of an air attack in the close waters around the British Isles, where an unexpected attack of air bombers on the British Fleet might be the declaration of war in any future conflict.

What has been done to the two cruisers already converted—the Coventry and Curlew, 4,290 tons each—and the five to be altered—the Cardiff and Ceres, of 4,290 tons, and the Caledon, Calypso and Caradoc, of 4,180 tons is to remove their main battery of five 6-inch guns and substitute ten anti-aircraft guns, said to be 4-inch caliber. Other changes are contemplated in the secondary armament, press reports state.

Officers here will await with keen interest reports of the trial of the new type in maneuvers. It is pointed out that while the alteration weakens the cruiser forces by the virtual elimination of these vessels for general fighting purposes, as special purpose ships they may be invaluable in view of the vulnerability of the British Fleet in close waters. Moreover, while the "anti-aircraft ships" become essentially special purpose vessels to be used in the Fleet and normally have the protection of the big guns of the battleships, they are not defenseless against destroyers or other small craft. Their anti-aircraft guns will be "double purpose" guns which can be fired broadside as well as in the air, and if necessary, in the opinion of some officers, can probably give a good account of themselves in a battle with older destroyers, especially if five inch instead of four-inch anti-aircraft guns are mounted.

Opinion is divided as to whether we may follow the British lead sometime in the future. At present we have no old cruisers with which to experiment, but with the completion of some of the new light gun cruisers now building, some officers consider it entirely likely that we may convert some of the Omaha class in this way. Others feel that with anti-aircraft armament on practically all combatant surface ships, the elimination of broadship six inch guns from cruisers, even old ones, would constitute an unnecessary weakening of strength.

The British announcement of the contemplated retention and alteration of the five cruisers said that they would be kept in service "not more than five peace-time years."

Figures on CCC Activities During 1936—Since the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps in April, 1933, a total of 1,614,359 men have been enrolled. The Adjutant General stated in his annual report to the Secretary of War. Separations for all causes up to June 30, 1936, was 1,293,116, leaving an enrollment on that date of 321,243. There were 210 Regular Army officers, 7,079 members of the Officers Reserve Corps, 182 Naval reserve officers, 52 Marine Corps reserve officers and 42 enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty in the various companies and camps at the close of the fiscal year 1936, he added.

A sum of \$976,540.00 was available to the Adjutant General's Office for welfare

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purposes of which approximately \$438,000.00 was spent, leaving a balance of about \$538,540.00. Also approximately \$4,490,350.00 was available for educational activities, all of this amount being utilized with the exception of \$72,245.00. The unexpended balances were turned over to the General Civilian Conservation Corps fund at the close of the year.

The Quartermaster General stated in his report that the sum of \$61,907,071.80 was available to cover activities pertaining to the CCC. Authorizations were granted to a total of \$61,731,637.33, a balance of \$175,434.47 remaining on the books of the Quartermaster Corps.

The Army's garrison ration was continued in use as the basis for feeding enrollees of the CCC during the year ending June 30, 1936. "The several articles making up the ration provide the required bulk and variety of food necessary to the health of these young men and to maintain them in perfect physical condition for the active life they are leading," the Quartermaster General said. The average cost of the CCC ration for the fiscal year was \$0.4609.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property belonging to the CCC, including tents, blankets, mattresses, cots and other articles of bedding together with wearing apparel, was loaned for the relief of flood sufferers throughout the country last spring. Reports from Corps Area Commanders, showing the total value of property loaned, had not been received in the Quartermaster General's Office when the report was made.

In the course of the year 1,457 leases of private property were executed for the use of the CCC, the annual rental aggregating \$272,946.34.

Navy at Coronation—According to private letters received from officers serving in Squadron 20 Temporary in Mediterranean waters, the officers of the Raleigh, flagship of Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, are anticipating the likelihood of their ship being assigned to the coronation ceremonies when King George is formally crowned May 12, 1937. If the Raleigh can be spared from her duties for this assignment, it will come as a welcome break to being on guard in the Mediterranean. When May rolls around, the Raleigh will have been absent from home for seven and a half months, all of this time being spent in Spanish and French ports. On this account, they will welcome a visit to England.

So far as is known, the Navy Department has made no actual plans to have a naval ship present during the coronation ceremonies. If precedent is adhered to in this connection, the United States Navy will be represented by a flag officer in the fleet and his flag will fly from the mast of a modern ship of the Navy. The availability of Admiral Fairfield and his flagship, the Raleigh, would seem to indicate his selection. Everything, of course, depends on the outcome of the civil war in Spain. The Raleigh's mission in French and Spanish waters is to provide asylum and a means of flight for American nationals in Spain. This mission will not have been fulfilled until peace shall have been restored.

The Philippine Question

In an interesting discussion of the Philippine Commonwealth, Mr. David H. Popper in a report of the Foreign Policy Association issued this week questions the purpose of the building up of the island's National Defense.

After outlining the system being established by Field Marshal Douglas MacArthur, the report says, "In view of the prevailing situation in the Philippines and the Far East, however, the defense program should be viewed in a broader sense. In the first place, it would be a potent weapon in the hands of President Quezon should he consider it necessary to quell unrest by dictatorial methods. Second, it appears possible that, since the program was approved by the War Department authorities in Washington prior to its adoption, it is intended to strengthen American military power in the Western Pacific in the event of war with Japan. If not for these purposes, why, it is asked, should the Philippines embark on a course of militarization which they can ill afford, when to many it seems impossible for the islands to withstand the onslaught of a great power without foreign aid? Why assume such a heavy expense only to pyramid a native military structure atop the American force responsible for the safety of the area until 1946? Defense of the Philippines is primarily a naval problem; an attacker would doubtless blockade the islands' ports rather than attempt an immediate landing. It is at least a reasonable hypothesis that—with the expiration of the non-fortification provisions of the Washington Naval Treaty at the end of 1936—the American navy may develop a first-class base in the Philippines. If war comes, the islands might then be held for a time by Philippine-American forces, immobilizing sufficient Japanese strength to facilitate naval operations against Japan in the north by way of Aleutians."

"If independence is to be won and maintained," the report continues, "it will be necessary to combat what amounts to a covert conspiracy to keep the United States in the Islands. The pressure exerted by Philippine and American commercial groups with a stake in insular economic life coalesces with certain 'moral' factors involving racial prestige, American influence in the Far East and the United States' obligation to rescue the Filipino from the clutches of other nations. Completing this nexus of imperialist thought is the apparent attempt, under American military authorities, to make the islands a strategic asset to the United States."

"The constant theme of interests opposing

withdrawal is the menace of Japan, which is suspected of preparations to move in as the United States moves out. Alarmed by this possibility most insular politicians—no doubt already concerned over prospective economic and social instability—are said to express privately a desire for indefinite continuation of autonomous status. The potential threat of Japanese economic pressure to develop the islands, in conjunction with incipient commercial expansion toward the Equator, is indeed great. If it comes slowly, however, it need not involve a direct political overturn.

"Since the United States continues responsible for insular defense until 1946, developments predicted upon its withdrawal—such as a Philippine request for British rule or a shock to the Far Eastern balance of power, forcing Britain to come to terms with Japan—must remain largely in the uncertain realm of long-range conjecture. Much may happen in ten years; the Japanese menace may fade as rapidly as it has loomed on the horizon. It is worthy of mention, however, that since the Philippines, a distant and exposed base, is a strategic liability in the eyes of leading naval authorities, American withdrawal may not in itself disturb the equilibrium of forces in the Western Pacific."

"To avert diplomatic difficulties it is possible that abandonment of American naval bases in the Philippines might be bartered against a neutralization agreement. Whether Japan would sign such a pact, with or without an additional quid pro quo, is a question to which conflicting answers have been given. Tokyo could scarcely assent to neutralization while the naval base and military mission remain, and might not do so as long as Philippine-American preferential trade relations exist. Should Japanese adherence be unobtainable, the United States would be forced to canvass other possibilities. It might attempt to secure a collective guarantee of Philippine integrity by Britain and the nearby Dominions, France, the Netherlands and China—possibly upheld by joint sanctions. Failing this, it might itself continue to maintain the independence of the Philippines, although public opinion would doubtless demand retention of a degree of internal control commensurate with American responsibilities. Alternatively, should isolationist sentiment be strengthened in this country, the Philippines might be left to their fate. In the last analysis America's relations with the islands must conform to the general pattern of its Far Eastern policy."

Congressman Plumley Returns

Congressman Plumley of Vermont, Member of House Committee on Military Affairs, recently returned from a trip of inspection of the Canal Zone fortifications. He interested himself especially in regard to the housing situation on and the aerial defenses of the Zone, and proposes at some later day to give his committee the benefit of his conclusions relative to these matters.

Army Class Hears A. T. & T. Head

Speaking before the Army Industrial College, Dec. 10, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, President, American Telephone and Telegraph Co. declared that the capacity of the communications industry in all important respects is equal to a national emergency and that the United States' position as to communications "appears to be one of adequate preparedness."

"On the one hand," Mr. Gifford said, "we have noted well-planned and well-understood, though quiescent, routines which are ready—for instant adoption in case of an emergency—to control the flow of communication services, of materials and of personnel both into the fighting services and into urgent civilian channels."

"Behind these routines, and without which they would be entirely ineffectual, stands the entire communication industry with its operating, its engineering and its research facilities. Moreover, measured by such standards as you military experts have seen fit to exact, I understand that our capacity in all important respects appears adequate to a national emergency."

"Finally, to supplement the routines which, however carefully planned, can never cope with all the shifting variables of a prolonged campaign we are provided from recent history with the example of a successfully functioning Council of National Defense to analyze, to recommend, and generally to coordinate the almost fabulous technical talent of the country. Our position as to communications, therefore, appears to be one of adequate preparedness."

Beginning his address before the group of ranking Army officers, the A. T. & T. head, who served as Director of the Council of National Defense during the World War, set forth the communication problems which occur during war.

"As I see it," he said, "the fundamental problems concerned with electrical communication in connection with the national defense are not alone those which, when the emergency of war arises, will insure to the combat forces of the nation an adequate supply of communication material and an adequate personnel of men trained in its use and with an ability rapidly to instruct a large number of other men to equal efficiency."

"Of equal or even greater importance are two other problems which in my judgment must never be lost sight of if the primary objective of the military forces, victory, is to be achieved. One of these is that the material and personnel required initially for the combat forces (and which will, unaided, have to withstand the first shocks) must be arranged for in advance so as to be almost instantaneously available without producing an equally instantaneous disruption of the civilian service of communication."

"The second problem which must not be lost sight of is that the demands of the combat forces on the civilian establishment, whether for material or personnel, must not so cripple the latter as to leave it incapable of providing for a suddenly enlarged and newly distributed demand for communication within the underlying service of supply."

Declaring that plans are ready to meet these mobilization problems, Mr. Gifford states:

"It is extremely fortunate that, in the handling of these difficult problems, the communication industries, which must be looked upon as the principal source of both trained personnel and specialized equipment, have been accorded sympathetic and intelligent cooperation by the Army and Navy, to the end that plans are now available whereby the necessary transportation of man-power and equipment could be made with what appears to be a minimum of dislocation in the established services."

"Although many of you here are more familiar than I with these plans, it is my understanding that the estimated mobilization requirements of the U. S. Signal Corps for initial and subsequent mobilization will total around 6,000 men, including about 500 communication specialists required for the Corps Area Service Commands."

"As to the procurement of 6,000 special-

ists, this must as already mentioned be accomplished smoothly, rapidly and without any derangement of the established services. It calls for the most efficient co-operation between the Corps Area Commands and the communication companies in each Corps Area, to effect which it has been suggested that the Signal Corps establish a specialized recruiting group to be made up of Reserve Officers selected from the personnel of the four large communication companies. Should an emergency become imminent, these recruiting officers would be given the necessary instructions by the respective Corps Area Signal Officers, upon receipt of which the recruiting officers would immediately work out with their respective companies plans for selecting the personnel required."

"Other essential plans have been laid with regard to the supply of communication material—wire, cable, switchboards, instruments, repeaters, radio apparatus, etc. Thus, the Western Electric Company, the manufacturing unit in the Bell System, knows quite clearly what the Signal Corps would call upon it for in case an emergency arose. Manufacturing schedules have been discussed together with delivery programs which satisfy both parties. These of course are coordinated with the probable civilian demands so as again to eliminate as far as possible any disturbing effects of a war upon the vital communication industry."

"Similarly, for the Army cantonnements which would spring into existence, contracts have been drawn up between the various communication companies and the Army and Navy which merely require signatures in order to set into motion a vast machinery of shipment and installation."

Beyond this preparation, Mr. Gifford feels, it is not wise to go much further.

"As to what emergency war-time organization ought to be established should another crisis arise, my view is that we should not attempt too detailed a forecast," he says. "Emergencies and threats of war are of so many different types, some minor and some major, that to plan far in advance the organizational machine required to cope with the situation seems of rather dubious value. We know from past experience that even in the case of a decidedly major emergency, such machinery can be created and caused to function in a surprisingly short time. My suggestion, therefore, would be let our steps in this direction be dictated by the nature of the emergency, remembering that the primary function of the machinery is not to issue orders, but to bring together the national problems as they arise, and the experts who are best qualified to attempt solutions. This was the chief role played in the Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission together with their many cooperative organizations, such as the National Research Council."

General Shockley to Retire

The War Department announced this week the retirement of Brig. Gen. M. A. W. Shockley, Assistant to The Surgeon General, on his own application, effective Feb. 28, 1937. General Shockley is now on duty as Commandant of the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is a native of Fort Scott, Kansas.

General Shockley first entered the service of the government in 1894 as a naval cadet. A year later he left the service to study medicine in Kansas City. On completing his medical course he entered the Army as a volunteer surgeon during the War with Spain, later accepting a commission in the Regular Army. He served in the field in Cuba and in the Philippines. During the World War he served as a member of the General Staff at General Pershing's headquarters in France, being in charge of the sanitary training of American troops. For outstanding accomplishments in this field he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and the decoration of the Legion of Honor by France. He was appointed Assistant to The Surgeon General with the rank of brigadier general on August 1, 1935.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 Badoglio on Combined Arms—In view of the tendency toward specialization and the feeling of branch superiority, it is interesting to note the opinion of Marshal Badoglio, the victor of Ethiopia, who appears to regard this highly successful campaign as a product of combined arms, and co-ordinated employment of all branches. His views are set forth in his study on "La Guerra d'Etiopia" (Mondadori 1936). He states: "The war was won by combined arms and not by any specialties; granted that certain actions gave conspicuous opportunities to one or the other of the arms, however, the picture of modern war is one of co-ordinated employment of combined arms, under a single commander who aims at a single objective: Victory."

Nevertheless he acknowledges "the continuous refinements of technique which must be seconded by a corresponding evolution in organization."

Improvisation was the characteristic phenomena of this war; problems of supply as well as organization were involved. According to Badoglio, "the actual organization of large units may be determined by the objective of the operations and the peculiarity of the theater of operations." Ethiopia required light, mobile formations. The pre-war Italian division composed of 3 regiments, each with a M. G. battalion appeared too cumbersome; equally objectionable were the numerous command echelons (troppo complessi); a division of two regiments might have been more adequate, but involved too many administrative adjustments to be put into effect. "Fire superiority" is quoted as an essential and special allotment of weapons became necessary; the term is relative, since it depends on the armament of the opponent; in general, Badoglio calls for more and more weapons, artillery, M.G.'s. But all these requirements must be "balanced, and in accord with terrain;" the armored vehicle, for instance was not altogether suitable in this type of terrain, nor were the flame throwers; occasions arose when something had to be left back, eliminated, "always a hard decision to make," requiring a fine sense of balance on the part of the commander.

Badoglio's comments on the separate arms are rather conservative. *Artillery*: "Artillery has done a lot; its effect in certain actions was decisive; mule-drawn artillery always delivered the guns where required; motorized units did remarkable well off roads; we may expect more, from this type, than was heretofore believed possible."

Pioneer-Engineers: "Pioneer detachments, of all units, and engineer formations must be increased, in every category."

Radio communication: "This type of communication was heavily taxed and enlarged; in certain operations as many as 1,000 installations were in use; reforms and simplifications are indicated."

Aviation: "This arm was active in all operations; the weapon of the future, but of greater service when in conjunction with the land armies; neither of them can wage war separately. The opportunities for effective employment depend on the general course of the situation; the C. in C. alone is capable of judging the proper time and mission." This seems to imply a guarded criticism of the relative "independence" of the Italian air arm.

Supply & Logistics: "The pre-war theoretical data have all been modified by events and demand complete overhaul and thorough revision; the capacity of all transport means, rate and length of marches etc. have been underestimated. Motor transport, in particular has rendered incredible services and was employed when this was regarded as impracticable, by older standards."

2 Road Construction in Abyssinia—The amazing speed of Badoglio's advance, in the last phases of this conflict was made possible by a combination of fac-

CONTENTS

Badoglio on Combined Arms	1
Road Construction in Abyssinia	2
Tank Destroyers	3
Tank Destroyers or Infantry Tanks	4
Anti-Aircraft Defense by Motor Columns	5
Foreign Mechanized Units (a) Italy, (b) Germany, (c) German Views on Mechanization	6

tors, in which intensive use of motor transport became important, but was made possible only by extraordinary achievements in road construction, through pioneer and engineer units in conjunction with labor-battalions. Climatic and terrain conditions taxed endurance; native labour, except slaves, was unobtainable the organic pioneer or engineer formations with the Army were inadequate in strength; they became technical supervisors for hastily organized labor-battalions; these organizations, initially about 30,000 were drawn from specialists employed by the State Highway Department (*Azienda della Strada*) i.e. civilian labor; they increased rapidly to 90,000, reinforced by coloured labour, hired in Lybia. In the meantime, the combat engineers, at the front, carried out their usual missions, facilitating the tactical advance by whatever local construction was necessary; when that advance accelerated at an unheard of rate, the demand soon exceeded their capacity, although in this period about 2,000 kms of road had been developed.

The next step, at certain critical phases of this advance, was the actual employment of the combat troops, the mass of the advancing armies, in temporary road construction, or road improvement, leaving to engineers special structures, culverts, bridges, retaining walls etc. etc. The construction battalions improved the crude initial labour of the combat troops rapidly; their achievement can be recognized by the fact that 40 kms of the main highway Ashangi-Lake-Dessie-Addis Ababa were macadamized, when the leading elements of Badoglio's column entered the hostile capital. (*Militär Wochenblatt*, Sept. 1936 No. 9)

3 Tank Destroyers—The rapid development of tanks and corresponding anti-tank weapons permit an analogy between this new weapon and the technical evolution of naval warfare and naval design; it looks as if the old naval race between "armour" and "armour-piercing projectile" were repeated in this novel field?

The foreign press is seriously considering the so-called "tank destroyer" i.e. a type of cannon expressly designed for combat against tanks. This appears to be a highly controversial subject. The tendency to employ "tanks against tanks" appears to some as tactically unsound. At any rate, the present type tank, light or medium, is not suitable as a "counter-tank" or "tank destroyer;" the present type tank is primarily designed and equipped for combat against an enemy without protective armour; its armament, in machine-guns and short barrelled cannon (2 mm or 3.7 mm) is not particularly effective, against other tanks, except at close ranges. A tank destroyer requires certain characteristics, viz:

a. *Heavy armament*: A cannon of considerable caliber: Cal 50 cm or 75 cm, flat trajectory, rapid fire, aiming-device for rapid sighting, self-propelled mount etc.

b. *Speed*: The type must be faster than the tanks which it is to pursue and destroy; high road speed.

c. *Cross-country capacity*: The superior weapon range of the destroyer does not stress this factor, since it can dominate terrain, by fire; speed (b.)

for operative maneuver, is more important than (c.).

b. *Armour*: Relative security against small-arms since the superior range and caliber will keep tanks away.

If these characteristics are analyzed then the destroyer becomes primarily an instrument for long-range anti-tank fire; however, it might become an efficient and flexible instrument. In a given case, its intervention because of speed, may become important to stiffen the anti-tank weapons, localized at threatened points.

A suggested organization might be, a tank-destroyer company, of 6 destroyers with service vehicles; the grouping of several companies might furnish the high command a flexible instrument for many missions:

(1) Timely support for stationary local anti-tank defense at a decisive moment.

(2) Counter tank operations.

(3) Intercept of hostile tanks that have broken through. It is obvious that such destroyers cannot remain long in any one position; they appear in surprise action, from initial position in rear, deliver surprise fire and disappear. Such types can be easily equipped as anti-aircraft weapons, serving a dual purpose. (*Militär Wochenblatt* October, 1936).

4 Tank destroyers or Infantry-Tanks—

The argument for or against the "tank-destroyer," as a special-purpose weapon, requiring special design and undoubtedly involving considerable costs, can be met by the assignment of tanks, organically, to certain units. It is believed that with such an assignment, these "infantry tanks" can carry out all missions which the so-called tank destroyer might undertake; at the same time, these tanks remain available for the usual combat missions, in the attack. The offensive character, or eventual employment of the tank is not jeopardized if it is used defensively, when the occasion requires it, in conjunction with the present anti-tank weapons in the division. If tanks are employed, in this manner, they are disposed in depth, with terrain reconnaissance fixing firing-sectors; they remain under cover and await the hostile tanks, for surprise anti-tank fire. The principal argument against this use, is the purely defensive character of employment. However, as a standard tank, this model would not require the special construction and added cost that a "tank destroyer" would involve. (*Militär Wochenblatt*, Sept., 1936 No. 11).

5 Anti-aircraft Defense by Motor columns—

The conduct of anti-aircraft defense by motor-columns, or motorized units in march formations, has engaged the attention of several foreign writers. Lt. Col. E. Leon, German Army, has some interesting views, since as a wartime flier, he is in position to view the problem from both sides, the air and the ground. Leon points out that there is a sharp diversion of opinion, one view holding that "the vehicles accelerate the rate of speed while the troops employ M. G. fire," another view appears to recommend "halting the column and engage in systematic stationary defense." There are, of course, the usual border-line cases, for instance, if

the column is near cover, woods etc.: in that case, the march is continued in order to vanish out of sight.—The general opinion seems to favour of halting the column, for the following reasons, viz. (a.) Fire while in motion is apt to be inaccurate and will encourage the hostile flier to become more aggressive. (b.) Fire becomes more accurate, at a halt; the troops can find cover in ditches etc. (c.) Vehicles damaged while in motion are a menace to the remainder of the column, leading to jams etc. (d.) The hostile sheaf of fire, when delivered, becomes more efficient when the target (vehicle) moves in the same direction, as the attacking plane; the contrary takes place, when the attack and the target move in opposite directions, the duration of fire is appreciable curtailed. (e.) Anti-aircraft fire, delivered by infantry, has become more efficient generally and even during the World War, low flying aircraft received hits from rifle fire.

6 Foreign Mechanized Units—a. Italy:

The new Italian Light Divisions are said to consist of a motorized Bersaglieri Regiment, two battalions of light tanks, a group of motorized artillery, and anti-tank weapons, and an engineer unit which includes a bridge train.

The Bersaglieri Regiment has one battalion of motorized infantry, a battalion of cyclists, 22 motorized machine guns, 4 anti-tank guns, and 14 light tanks, and the last three being grouped together as a battalion.

As there are 12 of these regiments, it appears that Italy can put into the field four Light Divisions of three Brigades each.

The main point which strikes one is the absence of medium tanks.

b. *Germany*: The recent German maneuvers revealed little about their mechanized forces. It is known that such forces exist, but their composition is wrapped in secrecy. They are believed to have at least two divisions of three brigades of entirely mechanized troops in which tanks preponderate.

A few days ago, in one of a series of lectures delivered this month by Army, Naval, and Air Force officers to which the public have been admitted, it was declared that the three armies, or groups, were now divided into 12 Army Corps—36 infantry divisions, and three armored divisions stationed at Berlin, Weimar, and Würzburg; a total of 39 divisions. This statement, made apparently on official authority, confirms rumours which have been in circulation for some time, but were not easy to accept in view of the wording of the Army Reorganization Act and Hitler's declaration. It had been generally taken for granted that the program contemplated a total of 36 divisions of all kinds. Only as the rumours increased did the impression gain ground that the Army Act might be interpreted as meaning 36 infantry divisions plus an indefinite number of armored divisions, an impression that now seems to be confirmed.

The strength of a mechanized division, moreover, is obscure. The only public indication of it is that apparently less than half of one took part in the military display at the Nuremberg rally, and was stated in the Press to contain 2,000 vehicles. (*Tanks (British)* November, 1936).

c. *German views on mechanization*: A clue to the probable composition of mechanized units, German Army, may be found in the endless variations of tentative organizations, that have previously appeared in the German military magazines (*"Militär Wochenblatt"* and *Sanct Cristophorus*); the general trend of these proposed organizations is as follows:

(1) *Tank Divisions*: During the World War the tank was an auxiliary weapon of the infantry; in future wars we may find tank brigades attached to infantry

(Continued on next Page)

Foreign Military News-Digest (Continued from Preceding Page)

divisions, and also tank divisions having independent tactical and strategic missions. This idea is not new. We find it in the organization of divisional and army cavalry, but the organization of a tank division is a novel step.

The division may consist of two tank brigades and one "Jager" brigade. The reason for the latter is that a tank brigade can take terrain, but is unable to hold it. The "Jager" brigade can hold terrain on a front from 6 to 8 miles and also provide the necessary security, in case the tank brigades are in need of reorganization, or repairs.

Organization of a Tank Division

Headquarters	1
Military Police Co.	1
Motorcycle Co.	1
Tank Brigade No. 1	(3)
1 Battalion, Light Tanks	100 Tks
3 Battalions Med. Tanks	150 Tks
Tank Brigade No. 2	
Tank Brigade No. 3	
Jager (Infantry) Brigade	(1)
1 Cannon Regiment	
Armoured Car Battalion	1
Pursuit Group	1
3 Squadrons (45 Planes)	
Artillery Regiment	1
2 Battalions A-Tk & A-A guns	
1 Battalion 75 mm	
Service Units	(5)
1 Medical Squadron	
1 Signal Company	
1 Engr. Bn. (Pontoons)	
1 Engr. Bn. (Combat)	
1 Engr. Bn. (Mines)	
Miscell. Supply Elements	(7)
Mobile Gas Tank Units	
Motor Tr. Repair Units	
Supply Trains	

(2) *Mobile (Fast) Motorized Division*: A fast motorized division is simply an infantry division transported in trucks. It fights like any other infantry division. A motorized division is especially adapted for defense, to close gaps in the front line, to prevent a breakthrough. In an attack the motorized division can be used to occupy areas or terrain features which were won by tank units. The main mission, however, is defense against tank units, and the division is organized accordingly. It has 162 infantry cannons and is able to defend a front of 12 miles.

Organization of Mobile Motorized Division	
Headquarters	1
Military Police Co.	1
Motorcycle Co.	1
Infantry Regiment, (mot) No. 1	(3)
Infantry Regiment (mot) No. 2	
Infantry Regiment (mot) No. 3	
Infantry Cannon Regt.	(2)
Armoured Car Battalion	1
Observation Squadron	1

C. A. W.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 349)

Center, Washington, D. C.

The following named enlisted men of the MD will be sent from the stations indicated to the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction in Roentgenology at the Army Medical School, beginning Feb. 1, 1937, and upon completion of the course will be returned to their proper stations:

Pvt. (1cl) Charles W. Behringer, Jr., Ft. Du Pont, Del.
Pvt. (1cl) Harry E. Bigham, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
Pvt. (1cl) Milford S. Owen, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Pvt. (1cl) George L. Rummery, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
Pvt. (1cl) Hubert T. Smith, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Pvt. (1cl) Clarence W. Stafford, Ft. Brady, Mich.
Pvt. (1cl) James W. Tinsley, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.
Pvt. Albert D. Aman, General Dispensary, U. S. Army, Chicago, Ill.
Pvt. Carlton W. Barham, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Pvt. Clyde Bright, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Pvt. Robert Davis, Langley Fld., Va.
Pvt. Cecil C. Fowler, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Pvt. John W. Julian, Jefferson Bks., Mo.
Pvt. Edward Karhan, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Pvt. William H. Langley, Ft. Cook, Neb.
Pvt. William G. Pimentel, Ft. Banks, Mass.
Pvt. William A. Roberts, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
Pvt. Earl M. Swan, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Pvt. Rigel O. Taylor, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
Pvt. Ned Tyner, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
The following named enlisted men of the MD, will be sent from the stations indicated to the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction in Clinical Pathology at the Army Medical School, beginning Feb. 1, 1937, and upon completion thereof they will be returned to their proper stations:

Pvt. Paul E. Anderson, Ft. Meade, S. D.
Pvt. John P. Aszler, Ft. Monroe, Va.
Pvt. Leo D. Aubachon, Ft. Adams, R. I.
Pvt. Michael M. Blake, Ft. Omaha, Neb.
Pvt. Frank S. Brown, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.
Pvt. John T. Dunman, Ft. Crook, Neb.
Pvt. William J. Kilmas, Gen. Dispensary, U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.
Pvt. Howard S. Larson, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.
Pvt. Harold G. Newman, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Pvt. Peter Parise, Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Pvt. Noel W. Spitzer, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Pvt. David Wexler, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.
Pvt. Frank P. Williams, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Pvt. John Zinn, Ft. Banks, Mass.
So much of instructions contained in Par. 6, S. O. 183, W. D. 1936, as directs that Pvt. (1cl) Ernest A. Vaughn, and Pvt. Arthur K. Magnuson, be returned to their proper stations upon completion of the course in roentgenology at the Army Medical School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., is amended to direct that upon completion of such course they be retained at the Army Medical School for the purpose of pursuing a course in clinical pathology, beginning Feb. 1, 1937, and that upon completion thereof, they be returned to their proper stations.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Dec. 31:

Sgt. Constantino Vecchio, FA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Sgt. Sergio Indarte, Inf., San Juan, P. R.
S. Sgt. John E. Moran, AC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
1st Sgt. Loarn R. Crowe, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Sgt. Adam Striker, Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.
M. Sgt. Fred Wenzel, DEML, San Antonio, Tex.
M. Sgt. Theodore M. Geupel, FD, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Sgt. Jose Torres, MD, San Juan, P. R.
Sgt. Joseph Krautwurst, OD, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
1st Sgt. James F. Deegan, CAC, Ft. Monroe, Va.
1st Sgt. Sheridan G. Babcock, DEML, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

RESERVES

1st Lt. R. W. Ramsey, Med.-Res., from Blain, Pa., to Washington, D. C.
2nd Lt. T. J. Schofield, Air-Res., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
Maj. R. H. Ranger, Sig.-Res., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.
1st Lt. W. H. Day, Den.-Res., to Washington, D. C.
2nd Lt. B. Lay, Jr., Air-Res., to Langley Fld., Va.
Following promoted to grade after name:
1st Lt. K. M. A'Ptee, Engr.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. R. W. Benn, Inf.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. H. L. Ash, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.
1st Lt. T. E. Lorenz, Ord.-Res., to Capt.
1st Lt. S. L. Sattenstein, Engr.-Res., to Capt.
2nd Lt. C. B. Voegtlin, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

Letters to the Editor

Wearing Army Uniform—

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I hope the War Department can speed up getting a real service uniform for use in the field and then get the Army into Dress blue not by individual choice of officers but by order.

It seems to me that the War Department should decide on uniforms and then tell the Army to go and get them. As a Second Lieutenant I had to buy seven different uniforms, I believe it was, not to mention five different kinds of head dress and I was glad to do so. We took some pride in uniforms and *esprit de corps* then. Under our present status no one knows what to wear at an Army function. With the result that most everyone wears civilian clothes. A civilian clothes Army is not so good for *esprit de corps*.

Colonel, Cavalry.

Illegal Interference

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the light of the fact that severe, practically decisive, penalties, for alleged illegal defense against the forward pass, have been imposed twice in the last two years against the Army team, and twice in this last year against a coach whose pre-Dartmouth reputation was made as an Army coach, it would seem that either

the officials do not know the rules covering this point, or that these two coaches, Messrs. Davidson and Blaik, do not know them. In the case of Lieutenant Davidson, he cannot, or at least I feel that he thinks that he cannot, speak for himself. In the case of Mr. Blaik, I feel that he can and should. However, neither Army nor Dartmouth is represented on the Football Rules Committee or on the advisory committee drawn from the more highly publicized coaches of the Football Coaches' Association. It seems odd that since the National Collegiate Athletic Association was founded and organized by an Army man, at a time of great peril to the game, and the coaches' organization was founded by another Army man—I refer of course to General Palmer E. Pierce and Colonel Charles D. Daly—the Army has so little to say in the control and interpretation of the game.

In the case of Messrs. Davidson and Blaik, they are now in the position of men teaching pass defense, the most difficult art in all coaching, whose pupils can say to them, in effect: "There is something wrong with this; if I do as you say I shall get a penalty for illegal interference. If I do as you say, the Boxing Commissioner of Boston out of his vast experience as an official, will enforce a penalty. Which is right, you or the Boxing Commissioner of Boston?"

It happens that the Boxing Commissioner of Boston is a most delightful chap, and the other two officials are also agreeable. Yet it happens that other officials have not called the same penalty for the same type of pass defense; something that is easily susceptible of proof. I know and can name men who would not have called the penalty had they been in the game. Obviously, then, there is not a uniform enforcement of the rule. Personally, I will take the judgment of Messrs. Davidson and Blaik, even though parties in interest, against that of any set of officials handling their games. This because I have watched them actively teach the game over a considerable period of years. Changing the cost of this penalty will not be a cure for the situation. It will be an admission only that officials disagree. Pass interception by Dartmouth and Army is done the same way in every game they play.

We have had some jittery statements by prominent football people who speak of the chances for "murder" in the case of two men leaping for the ball, asserting their equal right to field it once it is in the air. Yet in countless thousands of basketball games throughout the country, men wearing nothing like the football protection do the same thing, without committing "murder." Any Soccer Football veteran who has ever leaped at the same time as an opponent to "head" the ball, can laugh off these jitters.

It was not so long ago that two Army men were accused of jumping into little Albie Booth of Yale when he was fielding a pass. Booth was hurt and compelled to leave the game. He went off on a stretcher at the Yale Bowl, waving his hand to the crowd. There was quite an uproar over this. Two years after the episode Dr. Stevens, Yale coach, told a public gathering of coaches that he taught his men *not* to relax when tackled, which was the usual custom, but even to duck their heads down over their chests. It was because Booth failed to do this that he was hurt, said Dr. Stevens. Yet the stigma on the Army remained. I make no mention here of a few lost touchdowns in the Yale bowl when the Army runner was over the line but not on the ground. Let that pass.

But while on the subject of the forward pass, I doubt if there are a dozen officials today who could tell you what year the pass first went into the game, and exactly why it went in. Being a veteran of the fracas and general popular uprising of 1905-06, when the cry was: "Abolish the game," and Columbia and Stanford even went so far and so hastily as to do so, my recollection of what happened is rather vivid. In the highly indignant and highly incompetent assemblage of professors and others in the Murray Hill Hotel at that time there was just one man with a Plan. He was a West Pointer, an Army Captain, and his name was and is, Palmer E. Pierce. That plan unques-

tionably saved football as a game at that time. A new rules committee was formed, and new rules were made. With teams newly required to gain 10 yards in three downs, it was realized that there would have to be an added threat to the offense. Part of this was provided by the neutral zone, allowing a cloud of interference to be formed with the help of players from the line, one of the most important and little understood changes in all football. The other threat came from the forward pass. That it would ever eventually actually become a frequent scoring play and actually dominate the game, was never intended. It was intended as a spreader of the defense. The rule makers still believed that American College Football was a kicking and ball carrying game fundamentally. In later years the Rugby pass was added to further keep the attack ahead of the always tightening defense.

It must be remembered that in the early days of the pass the actual technique of passing was far from in the advanced stage it finds itself today. But today I, or anyone else, can go into the city streets or a vacant lot and pick up a boy who can pass a football better than the best college passer of those early days after the play entered the game. The exaggerated importance of the pass as a scoring play in recent years, largely in the interest of the "volunteer alumni" who have been supporting the game, has made a regrettable and fundamental change in the game. It is now unmistakably out of balance. When all the earnest, intelligent, combined power-deception drive that marches for a touchdown, with a "built-in-the-offense" pass here and there, can only equal an end-zone gamble with an official, the game is no longer football. It may be something exciting, a packer-in of gate receipts. But it is distinctly *not* American College Football, but "ball club" football, best described by the prize fight and baseball experts of newspapers. And by the time it is completely professionalized it will surely go to the gamblers, who have been after it ever since I can remember, and are closer to it now, with their "pools" than the college public realizes.

Unfortunately, even one of the best moves the colleges has made, the playing of equal foeman every Saturday, so that the chances of any one team's having an unbettered record, are slim, has also played into the hands of the pools, lengthening the odds against the pool-player to such an extent as to make them practically prohibitive.

In this situation I suggest to those who really love the game that they turn back to the Army for a Plan, as they did in 1906. And again I am sure the Army will not fail them or the Navy either. They have no Ballyhoo to maintain. The present situation is impossible and intolerable.

Yours very truly,

HERBERT REED,

("Right Wing")

Recognize Vets Association

The Regular Veterans Association has been officially recognized by the Veterans' Administration, according to an announcement by Walter Johnson of Arlington, Va., Commander of the R. V. A. Mr. Johnson's statement follows:

"This recognition permits us to maintain a trained claims officer in the Veterans' Administration to help the disabled enlisted men of the Regular Service and the widows and orphans of those whose lives have been lost in the Regular Establishment. Formerly the Regulars had no such representation and individuals had to rely on paid attorneys or a charitable organization for aid. As the present pension rates for the disabled Regulars are much lower than they were fifty years ago it is important that each disabled person be given the highest possible pension consistent with law in order to eliminate as much suffering as possible among the sick and the maimed. We are also working for pension increases in the next session of Congress, and an indication of the unreasonable situation now existing may be had when one considers that the first Act providing for pensions for disabled Regulars, which was approved on April 30, 1790 provided a pension for a Captain three times as great as the pension for enlisted men in case of disability, while today the disability benefit payable to the Army Captain is more than twelve times as great as the average disability benefit payable to the enlisted man."

Personals

Fishburne cadets in Washington, D. C., who returned home for their Christmas vacation, held a dinner dance Dec. 22. Cadet William J. Cunningham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton T. Cunningham, 1407 Ingraham St., and Cadet Robinson G. Minick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Kendrick, 4420 Volta Place, were in charge of arrangements. Assisting on the committee of arrangements were Cadets James M. Persons, son of Col. and Mrs. William E. Persons, 1539 44th St., and Dudley Spruill, son of Mrs. Mary E. Spruill, 1754 Massachusetts Ave.

Miss Marian Edwards, with her mother, Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel Edwards, CAC, USA, entertained sixty guests at an eggnog party on Sunday, Dec. 20, at their apartment at the Tabard Inn in Washington. Mrs. Edwards received her guests wearing a gown of black lace with a corsage of white gardenias, and Miss Edwards' gown was of orchid chiffon with violets at the neck and in her hair. Mrs. Seth Cook presided at the eggnog bowl, and assisting her were Mrs. Margaret James and Mrs. Neitah King. Among the Army girls present were Miss Carol Fries, Miss Nancy Ordway, Miss Lillian Nalle, Miss Jean Besson, Miss June Harris, Miss Betty Burt, and some of the debutantes of the season were Miss Mary Senate Howes, Miss Suzanne Kappier, Miss Hebe Reynolds, and Miss Gloria Grosvenor. The table was decorated with tiny gayly lighted Christmas trees, one at each end, and tall red candles toward the center.

Col. and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, USA-Ret., have left their home at 6215-14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., to spend a two weeks' holiday visit at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., with their daughter, Mrs. S. D. Downs, wife of Lt. Col. S. D. Downs, FA, USA, and their granddaughters, Katherine and Marybeth, who will be home for the Christmas holidays.

The following officers sailed from Panama, Dec. 16, on the USAT St. Mihiel for New York:

Col. Nicholas W. Campanole, Inf.
Lt. Col. Charles S. Buck, Inf.
Major Oakley G. Kelly, AC.
Capt. Oliver H. Waltrip, MC, and William B. Hawthorne, CA.

1st Lts. James W. Brown, Jr., AC, Nelson P. Jackson, AC, and Robert J. Lawlor, CA.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter Krueger, USA, 1870 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., will have with them during the holidays their daughter and son-in-law, 1st Lt. and Mrs. Aubrey Dewitt Smith, Inf., USA, and Aubrey Dewitt Smith, Jr., and 1st Lt. and Mrs. Walter Krueger, Jr., CE, USA.

Col. Fred R. Brown, Inf., USA, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Illinois, and Mrs. Brown, have moved to their new home at 1114 West California Street, Urbana, Ill., formerly occupied by Mrs. M. S. Ketchum. They

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS MILDRED WRIGHT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wright, who recently announced her engagement to 2nd Lt. George W. Childs, Inf., USA.

left for a motor trip to Ft. Benning, Ga., to spend Christmas with their daughter and family and will then make a motor trip through Florida, returning to Urbana on January 4, 1937. Capt. J. Bond, Inf., USA, their son-in-law, is a student in the Tank School, having completed the Company Officers' Course at the Infantry School last year.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Harriman, CAC, USA, entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, in their quarters at Ft. Barrancas, Fla., honoring Maj. Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Mrs. Sunderland.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, CAC, USA, had as their dinner guests, Nov. 18, Col. C. B. Hodges, (Inf.) GSC, USA, Chief of Staff of the 4th Corps Area and Lt. Col. (Maj.) Wolcott P. Hayes, AC, USA, Air Officer of the 4th Corps Area, who arrived by plane from Maxwell Field, Ala., on an inspection tour of Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Lt. Thomas Worthington Cooke, Jr., USA, who is stationed at Ft. Williams, Me., is passing the holidays in Washington with his mother, Mrs. Thomas W. Cooke.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles R. Browning, USN, have arrived in Washington, D. C., from Newport, R. I., to spend the holidays with Mrs. Browning's mother, Mrs. Martha C. Griggs.

Weddings and Engagements

Mrs. Francis E. Warren, widow of Senator Warren of Wyoming, was married Dec. 18 to Albert Wells Russel of Cleveland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, rector of Epiphany Church and chaplain of the United States Senate, at the apartment of Associate Justice Van Devanter of the United States Supreme Court in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

Francis Warren Pershing, son of General Pershing and the late Mrs. Pershing, who was Miss Helen Warren, gave the bride in marriage, George Russell of Detroit, brother of the bridegroom, and Mrs. Erle Devlin, his widowed sister, completed the family party. General Pershing who divides his time in Winter between Washington and the Southwest, was unable to be present, being out of town.

Wearing the gown in which her grandmother was married, Miss Ruth Harvey Orndoff, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Orndoff of Chicago, became the bride of Mr. Alexander Leroy Hawkins Darragh of Chicago, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert

W. Darragh of Beaver, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, Dec. 19. The ceremony was read at half after four o'clock by the Reverend Walter S. Wood against a background of evergreens, white chrysanthemums, and cathedral tapers in the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Ill. At the organ was Mr. Porter Heaps of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago.

The bride's gown was first worn by her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Charles Tilton Harvey, at her wedding on May 26, 1881. It was worn again when the bride's sister, the former Miss Jane Orndoff, became the bride of Mr. Robert Watson Kohankie on May 23, 1936. Of ivory albatross and shirred satin, it is made with pointed bodice, bustle, and ruffled train and trimmed with English thread lace and rosepoint. The full-length veil of point de gaze lace fell from a wreath of orange blossoms. The bride carried a colonial bouquet of white roses, white sweet peas, and valley lilies.

The attendants of the bride included Mrs. Robert Watson Kohankie of Cincinnati, and Miss Sarah Orndoff, her sisters; Miss Elizabeth G. Darragh, sister of the groom; Mrs. Joe W. Howland of Rochester, New York; and Miss Kathleen Morrison of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, who was the bride's room-mate at Smith College.

Mr. Douglas Putnam Morrison, Jr., who has shared bachelor quarters with Mr. Darragh in Hyde Park for the past five years, served as best man. The ushers were Dr. John R. Orndoff of New York City, and Mr. Harvey H. Orndoff, both brothers of the bride; Mr. Robert Watson Kohankie; Mr. Charles G. Cowan of Chicago; a Manlius classmate of the groom; Mr. Frank Wilson Poe of Beaver, Pennsylvania; and Mr. John Richard Peterson of Chicago.

As matron of honor, Mrs. Kohankie wore a gown of horizon blue velvet, fashioned princess style with a short train, buttoned from the high neckline to the hem, and with long sleeves puffed at the shoulder and gathered tight at the elbow. The bridesmaids' gowns of rust velvet were of the same style. All wore off-the-face hats of matching velvet and carried old-fashioned round bouquets of bronze and gold chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Orndoff, the mother of the bride, wore a period gown of ivory brocade while the groom's mother, Mrs. Darragh, wore black crepe and gold lamé. Both wore corsages of orchids.

A reception after the ceremony was held at the home of the bride's parents.

After a Southern motor trip, Mr. and Mrs. Darragh will return to Chicago where they will make their home at 4710 Woodlawn Avenue. For traveling, Mrs. Darragh wore a three-piece suit of red wool in herring-bone stripe. Her three-quarter-length coat had a racoon collar. Her hat and accessories were black.

Mrs. Darragh is a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles T. Harvey and the late Mr. Harvey of Rutan, Pennsylvania, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Orndoff of Graysville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Darragh, a 1st Lt. in the Engr.-Res., is a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Scudder Hart Darragh of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and of the late Col. and Mrs. Alexander L. Hawkins of Washington, Pennsylvania, and a nephew of the late Col. Frank B. Hawkins, and of Col. Clyde E. Hawkins, USA-Ret.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Chalmers, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Clark Chalmers of 63 East End Avenue, New York City, and the late Dr. Chalmers of Forest Hills and New York, to Thomas Henry Lane of New York, has been announced by her mother.

Miss Chalmers, granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. Arthur C. Ducaut of Chicago, was graduated from the Kew Forest School and from Smith College last year.

Mr. Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lane of Hartford, Conn., prepared at the Loomis School and was graduated last year from Dartmouth College, where

he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and the Sphinx.

The wedding will take place in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gibbs, of 142 East Seventy-first Street, New York City, and Woodcliff Lake, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ann Olivia, to Lt. Comdr. Rutledge B. Tompkins, USN, son of Mrs. John Thomas Tompkins, of Washington, and the late Capt. John Thomas Tompkins.

The wedding will take place later in the winter. Miss Gibbs attended the Warrenton Country Day School at Warrenton, Va., and St. Mary's School in Peekskill, N. Y.

The Officers' Club at Mitchel Field, N. Y., was the scene of a lovely wedding Saturday, Dec. 19, when Miss Dorothy Howe Douglas, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John North Douglas, QMC, USA, of Mitchel Field, became the bride of 2nd Lt. William Parker Fisher, AC, USA, of Southern Pines, N. C. Maj. Nathaniel A. Jones, Chaplain, USA, performed the marriage ceremony at high noon.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an empire gown of garnet velvet with a sweeping train, high neck and elbow length puffed sleeves and a matching Juliet cap of net and velvet. The bridal bouquet was of carnations, snapdragons, and stevia.

Mrs. Frederick A. Lash of Hilton, Massachusetts, was the matron of honor. She was gowned in gold velvet of empire style with a slight train and matching tiara. The other attendants were Miss Virginia Rushmore and Miss Mary Widdowfield of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They were gowned in coronation blue velvet with matching tiaras. All the attendants carried arm bouquets of garnet colored carnations, snapdragons, and stevia.

Lt. Herbert Hoover of Mitchel Field was best man for Lieutenant Fisher. The groomsmen were Lt. Richard T. Coiner, Lt. Brooke E. Allen, Lt. Harry Markey, Lt. Robert B. McCellan, Lt. Theodore M. Weldon, and Lt. John Randall, of Mitchel Field.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the groomsmen formed the traditional arch of sabres, under which the bridal party passed. A reception and wedding breakfast followed at the Officers' Club. After a short wedding trip, lieutenant and Mrs. Fisher will be at home at Mitchel Field.

The marriage of Miss Frances May Longino, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino, to Lt. Edward Sigerfoos, MC, USA, took place in St. Luke's Episcopal Cathedral, Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 22.

Miss Longino was educated in the Presbyterian School for Girls, Atlanta Wesleyan College at Macon and Miss Maralee's School at San Francisco.

Lieutenant Sigerfoos is the son of Mrs. Edward Sigerfoos and the late General Sigerfoos, USA. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and served his internship at the Letterman Hospital at San Francisco and at Denver.

Lt. Alfred John Bolton, USN, now stationed in Washington, will be married Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1936, in New York City to Miss Carole Johnson, daughter of Mrs. I. C. Johnson.

After their marriage Lieutenant Bolton and his bride will sail for a wedding trip to Nassau and Jamaica. They will reside in Washington upon their return the first week in January.

Miss Johnson is the stepdaughter of Capt. Isaac C. Johnson, USN, now stationed on the West Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson Speir, of Takoma Park, Md., at a luncheon, Dec. 23, announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Charles Thomas Clagett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Clagett.

The wedding will take place in June after the graduation from West Point of Mr. Clagett. The ceremony will be held in the West Point Chapel.

At the beautifully appointed luncheon table an attractive feature was the place cards in the form of a miniature West Point cadet holding the names of the

(Continued on next Page)

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
December 24, 1936

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, CE, USA, will have with them over the Christmas holidays their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Pillsbury, and their sons, Mr. Philip Pillsbury and Mr. Thomas Pillsbury.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring had a family party with them to enjoy a country Christmas at Woodlawn, once the home of Nellie Custis, where they are now living.

Mrs. Woodring's parents, Senator and Mrs. Marcus Coolidge, were already with them and on Dec. 24 Mr. and Mrs. Donald Carpenter arrived from Southport, Conn., and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Greenwood, with their two children, Janet and Tony, from Fitchburg, Mass. Mrs. Greenwood and Mrs. Carpenter are Mrs. Woodring's sisters.

A small nephew of Secretary Woodring, Shaffer Martinson, hung up his stockings with the Woodring children, Marcus and Melissa. His parents, Dr. and Mrs. Perry Martinson joined the family group for Christmas Day. Miss Lida Woodring, the Secretary's sister, is a member of the Woodring household and had an important part in the Christmas festivities.

Comdr. and Mrs. John W. McClaran, USN, have been joined for the Christmas holidays by her son, William P. Cassidy, who is a student at the New Mexico Military Institute, in Roswell, N. M.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, USMC, were honor guests at a luncheon which was given by the personnel of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine headquarters, at 2400 Sixteenth St., December 22, at 12:30 o'clock.

Col. and Mrs. Francis A. Pope, USA-Ret., have returned to Washington after an absence of more than 15 months.

WEST POINT, N. Y.
December 21, 1936

Many dinner parties preceded the annual Christmas Hop given in Cullum Memorial Hall on Friday night. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hayes received the guests.

Capt. James V. Cole and Mrs. Cole were hosts at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Cole's cousin Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons of St. John, Canada.

Lt. Col. Jacob L. Devers and Mrs. Devers entertained at a ten at their quarters on Wednesday for Lt. Col. Elbert E. Farman, Jr. and Mrs. Farman of Garrison, N. Y., Lt. Col. Thurston Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Lt. Col. John B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Maj. Stanley E. Reinhardt and Mrs. Reinhardt, Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, Jr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Capt. Harold D. Kohn and Mrs. Kohn, Capt. Harry McK. Roper and Mrs. Roper, Capt. William J. Reardon, Capt. Charles L. Dasker and Mrs. Dasker, Capt. Thomas S. Harrold and Mrs. Harrold, Capt. John S. Roosma and Mrs. Roosma, Lt. Thomas M. Wathington, Jr. and Mrs. Wathington, Lt. Philip H. Draper, Jr. and Mrs. Draper, Lt. Thomas J. Sands and Mrs. Sands, Lt. Marshall S. Carter and Mrs. Carter, Lt. Alphonse A. Green and Mrs. Green, Lt. Thomas C. Steele and Mrs. Steele, Lt. Edward E. Farnsworth, Jr. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Lt. Alexander Graham and Mrs. Graham, Lt. Louis J. Hillberg and Mrs. Hillberg, Mr. Thomas Maloney, Mr. Joseph Nili, Mr. and Mrs. Walter French of Newburg and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Novak and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond March of Cornwall.

At the annual business meeting of the West Point Players the following officers were elected: Col. Clayton E. Wheat, president; Mrs. John S. Whitelow, vice president; Lt. Devere P. Armstrong, secretary and treasurer; Capt. W. Mason Wright, general director; Capt. Marvin W. Peck, stage manager; Capt. Daniel Martin, electrician; Capt. Walter C. Stanton, property manager and Lt. Harry E. McKenney, Lt. Robert J. Wood and Mrs. Charles J. Diestel, members at large.

Capt. John H. Evans and Mrs. Evans have as their guests for the Christmas holidays Mrs. Evans' mother and brother, Mrs. Walter E. Pick of Washington and Mr. Walter R. Pick of New York.

FT. McLELLAN, ALA.
December 18, 1936

A distinguished visitor to the Post this week was Congressman Sam Hobbs, who spent Thursday afternoon as the guest of Col. John W. Lang, 22nd Inf.

Maj. John W. Mott, 22nd Inf., the Post Adjutant and Mrs. Mott spent Wednesday in Atlanta, visiting friends at Fourth Corps Area Headquarters, Ft. McPherson and also doing Christmas shopping.

Maj. Henning Linden, 22nd Inf. and Mrs. Linden entertained the officers and ladies of the Third Battalion, 22nd Infantry at a tea Thursday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:00 o'clock.

Capt. J. E. Rees, 22nd Inf. and Mrs. Rees have as their guests, Mrs. Rees' mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Munn of Columbus, Ga., and her sister, Mrs. Calhoun Boineau of Chicago. They are also expecting Captain Boineau to arrive before Christmas to participate in the family Christmas gathering.

Mr. H. J. Parham of Chattanooga, Tenn., was the guest of his son, Lt. Alfred H. Parham, 22nd Inf. and Mrs. Parham, for a short visit during the early part of the week.

Lt. Alton A. Denton, and Mrs. Denton, from The Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Earl L. Scott and attended the Christmas dance at the new Assembly Hall, given by the Ft. McClellan Officers Club.

Lt. Marcus S. Griffin, 22nd Inf., Ft. McClellan, and Mrs. Griffin, are spending a Christmas vacation visiting relatives in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lt. Frank E. Shea, 22nd Inf. and Mrs. Shea, will leave on the twenty-third of December to spend the Christmas holidays at their home in Milwaukee.

QUANTICO, VA.
December 24, 1936

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Francis P. Mulcahy, USMC, and their small son left Dec. 18 by motor for Rochester, N. Y., where they will spend the Christmas holidays with Colonel Mulcahy's father, Mr. Thomas J. Mulcahy.

Mrs. Allen Crockell of St. Louis arrived Dec. 18 and will spend several days with Lt. Col. and Mrs. Gilder D. Jackson, Jr., USMC.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis W. Whaley, USMC, had Miss Anne Parsons of Washington as their house guest last week-end and entertained at supper in her honor on Dec. 12.

Capt. and Mrs. John S. E. Young, USMC, and their daughter left by motor Dec. 19 to be the guests over the Christmas holidays of Capt. Young's mother, Mrs. Eleanor D. S. Young, in St. Petersburg, Fla., where she is spending the Winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Harold C. Roberts, USMC, had as their guest Mrs. Gertrude Peterson of New York City, who arrived Dec. 20 and will remain as their house guest for a week or 10 days.

Capt. and Mrs. Reginald H. Ridgley, Jr., USMC, gave a dinner party Dec. 19 in honor of Mrs. Ridgley's mother, Mrs. Georgie Waller Dalton of Fredericksburg, Va., who was their guest over the week-end.

FT. BARRANCA, FLA.
December 14, 1936

Maj. H. L. Muma, Inspector General's Department, was at Ft. Barranca on an inspection tour from Dec. 9 to Dec. 11.

Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Hatch entertained Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hafer with an informal dinner at their quarters at Ft. Barranca, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur were hosts to Mrs. Francis S. Sweet and her son, Ransom McBride at their home in Ft. Barranca, Sunday, Dec. 13.

Maj. and Mrs. Francis S. Sweet who are leaving Monday, Dec. 14, for a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Melton A. Hatch on Friday, Dec. 11.

A farewell party in honor of Col. and Mrs. Clifford R. Jones and Maj. and Mrs. Francis S. Sweet was given at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Emil F. Kolmer in Ft. Barranca, Sunday, Dec. 13. A number of the officers and ladies of the regular garrison of the post attended.

Maj. and Mrs. Francis S. Sweet were guests at the home of Col. and Mrs. Clifford R. Jones at a luncheon just prior to their departure from Ft. Barranca, Dec. 14.

Maj. Francis S. Sweet, who has been directing the local WPA project as Harbor Defense Quartermaster at Ft. Barranca, left Dec. 14, for station in the Philippines. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sweet and their son Ransom McBride.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
December 20, 1936

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Clarence Kempff were honored last night at a dinner in Pacific Coast Club at which heads of departments of the admiral's flagship USS West Virginia were the hosts, with thirty present. Prior to the dinner cocktails were served at the home of Lt. and Mrs. R. D. Tarback. Vice Admiral Kempff, who will leave in January for Valjejo to take over command of Mare Island Navy Yard, will be relieved by Vice Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus. Officers of Vice Admiral's staff will fete him at a stag dinner tomorrow night in Pacific Coast Club with fourteen in the party.

Twenty-eight were entertained by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward B. Fenner at a dinner given last night in Pacific Coast Club when they were hosts to the admiral's staff and their wives. The admiral commands cruiser divisions of the Scouting Force.

More than a hundred officers attached to the aircraft Saratoga, their wives and guests enjoyed a colorful dance Wednesday night in Lakewood Country Club. The guest list was headed by Capt. William F. Halsey, Jr., recently selected for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral, and Mrs. Halsey. Preceding the dinner Lt. and Mrs. W. K. Goodney were hosts in their home at a cocktail party.

Among the gay Navy parties last night in Hollywood Riviera was one sponsored by officers of the Annapolis graduating class of 1918 now stationed with the fleet in Long Beach. It was given for officers of the same class now

on duty in San Diego. Both active and retired officers and their wives were present.

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Rear Admiral Bloch, was an honored guest when fifty wives of officers attached to the USS Pennsylvania assembled in Virginia Country Club Monday for a gala holiday luncheon complimenting Mrs. Milo Draemel.

Sixty of the service set were guests yesterday afternoon at a cocktail party given by Lt. and Mrs. Charles Van Horn, USS Saratoga. Given in their home, the hosts complimented Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ellery Carr, here from San Francisco for a week. Mrs. C. M. Garrison, wife of Lieutenant Commander Garrison, USS Indianapolis, invited a few friends for luncheon Tuesday at Coast Club to meet Mrs. A. G. Kellum of Kansas City, who is her holiday house guest.

FT. HAMILTON, N. Y.
December 21, 1936

Christmas celebrations will start Thursday afternoon at Ft. Hamilton, according to Col. Royden E. Beebe, Commanding Officer, 18th Infantry, with a children's party at the Y. M. C. A., when Santa Claus will distribute presents to the children of officers and enlisted men who are members of the Garrison. This party, an annual event on all army stations, has been organized by a committee headed by Mrs. R. E. Beebe.

Included in the program for the party will be singing of Christmas Carols by the Ft. Hamilton Children's Choir, accompanied by the orchestra of the Regimental Band.

Christmas Day will be featured in every organization on the Post with a turkey dinner and all the trimmings.

According to Colonel Beebe's order the troops will have liberal pass privileges during the holiday season.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

guests, the Misses Jean Grimes, Betty Galt, Frances Humphrey, Gloria Grosvenor, Marion Edwards, Katherine Friant, Mary Senate Howes, Nancy Wright.

Marjorie Walker, Margaret Sampson, Selvine Chagett, Jean Macklin, Catherine Delancy, Laura Johnson, Edith Gosnell, Manvellette Sullivan, Betty Burton, Lillian Nalle, Frances Casey, Gertrude Payne and Mrs. Neitah King.

President Praises CCC

The following messages from President Roosevelt and from the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, was sent to the CCC by the Adjutant General this week:

"To the Civilian Conservation Corps:
"As the holiday season approaches I welcome this opportunity to extend to the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to all officials and personnel associated with the CCC my best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. On this, your fourth Christmas in the CCC, you can look back with pride upon a fine record of achievement. The CCC is not only conserving this country's natural resources, it is conserving America's greatest asset—its young manhood."
"Signed, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

"To the entire personnel associated in CCC work:

"Another year is drawing to its close and I want to again express my sincere personal appreciation as well as my official thanks to all who have worked with us during 1936 and have so successfully carried on the splendid record that has been built up from the very beginning of this work."

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"I am glad to report that the great popular approval that has been given to the CCC organization and its work has continued through the current year. I hope that all who have had a part in this organization have benefited by it and have been proud of their association with it. Whatever our future may be I am confident the general public will believe that we have fully justified the faith of the President in sponsoring this new venture and the value of the work that you have accomplished will increase with the passing years."

"I sincerely hope that your Yuletide may be a merry one and that your New Year will bring prosperity and contentment to you and yours."

Sincerely yours,
"Signed, Robert Fechner,
"Director."

Observe National Aviation Day

The 33rd anniversary of the famous Kitty Hawk flights by the Wright Brothers, Dec. 17, 1936, was celebrated as National Aviation Day.

It was on Dec. 17, 1903, that Orville and Wilbur Wright launched a power-driven airplane carrying a man and sustained it in flight for the first time in history. Orville Wright was at the controls on the first flight.

At Dayton, Ohio, aviation enthusiasts gathered with Wilbur Wright to pay tribute to Orville and place a wreath on his grave. He died in 1912.

Among the men honoring Wright were Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover and Brig. Gen. A. W. Robins, Chief and Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps, respectively, and Capt. Stanley M. Kraus, USN, stationed in the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.

Major General Westover, Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, and Capt. L. T. Chalker, Head of the Aviation Division, U. S. Coast Guard, were the service members of the National Aviation Day committee.

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Report on Reserves in 1936

The situation with regard to training of reserves, National Guard and the ROTC during the fiscal year 1936 was reported favorably as a whole by the Army branch chiefs in their annual reports to the Secretary of War. However, a lack of funds denied active duty to a large number of reserve officers who otherwise could have been trained advantageously, they said.

The Adjutant General stated in his report that 22,175 reserve officers received active duty training for a period not exceeding 14 days and 543 received training for periods in excess of 15 days, during the fiscal year 1936. He also stated that at the close of the fiscal year 7,079 reserve officers were on duty with the CCC.

Several of the branch chiefs did not mention of the reserves, National Guard or ROTC in their reports. However, the essence of those reports which did deal with them is reproduced here.

Adjutant General

"Revised policies for the training of reserve officers require that inactive duty shall be a prerequisite for active duty, priority in training be given to those reserve officers who are assigned to units of the initial mobilization. In order to meet local conditions, the establishment of priorities among Group I and Group II, airplane pilots, has been left to the discretion of corps area commanders. During the fiscal year there were 22,175 reserve officers on active duty training for periods not exceeding 14 days' duration, and 543 for periods in excess of 15 days. In addition to those receiving training there were, at the close of the year, 7,079 reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

During the latter part of the fiscal year plans were completed for calling 1,000 reserve officers to active duty annually, beginning in July, 1936, for a period of one year as authorized by the Thomason Bill.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of students enrolled in both the senior and junior units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps during the 1935-36 school year. Under increased appropriations, 69 new units (29 senior and 40 junior) have been authorized, but in order to organize the necessary institutional programs and schedules, a number of these new units will not begin instruction until September, 1936. War Department appropriation acts for several years have contained provisions prohibiting further enrollments in Air Corps, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, or Veterinary units after May 5, 1932, as a result of which 36 of these units ceased to operate during the fiscal year, 1936. A similar provision in the appropriation act for the fiscal year, 1937, excludes Medical Corps units from such restriction. * * *

"At the close of the 1935-36 school year, 38 preparatory schools, including high schools, were receiving Government aid under the provisions of Section 55c of the National Defense Act, as amended. Several of these schools have instruction given by Regular Army officers who do this work in addition to their other duties. A limited amount of equipment is lent to these schools for instructional purposes. The total enrollment in military training was 9,941.

"Fifty-eight Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps were held during the summer of 1935, at 41 Army posts for a period of six weeks each. The arm and service represented, together with the number of camps and the enrollment for each arm and service were as follows:

"Infantry, 17, and 3,299; Cavalry, 6 and 350; Coast Artillery Corps, 6 and 803; Field Artillery, 12 and 1,185; Corps of Engineers, 8 and 555; Signal Corps, 4 and 136; Ordnance Department, 4 and 159; and Chemical Warfare, Service 1 and 9.

"Citizens military training camps were conducted for the instruction and training of civilians, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, with a view to their preparation for commission as reserve officers or for appointment as non-commissioned officers. The amount of \$2,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose and applications for the 1935 camps (fiscal year 1936) were received from 53,596 young men, of whom 33,655 were ordered to camp, 32,381 reported at

camp, 31,362 were enrolled and 30,004 completed the training."

Ordnance

"The strength of the Ordnance Reserve Corps was increased from 2865 to 2877. Of the 1103 officers in the Arm and Service assignment group only 114 received active duty training.

"The strength of the Specialists' Reserve decreased from 198 to 189. Eighteen of these officers received active duty training.

"The training of 10 per cent only of these officers in a year creates a serious situation from the point of view of preparedness.

"The strength of Ordnance commissioned personnel in the National Guard of the United States increased from 86 to 89. The training of these officers and their organizations appears adequate."

Chemical Warfare Service

"The establishment of a definite quota of National Guard officers to attend the Basic Course, Chemical Warfare School, for the past year and for several years to come, provides the foundation for a definite policy in chemical warfare training for the various units throughout the National Guard. However, with the Guard, as with the Regular Army, the fullest possibilities of training for chemical warfare cannot be realized until the issue of a training mask for each soldier is authorized.

"Appropriations for active duty training of Reserve officers permitted the training of 304 Chemical Warfare Reserve Officers during the year, or approximately 15 per cent of the total number of such officers. These include 96 Arm and Service and 208 Corps Area Assignment Group officers. It has been necessary to deny active duty to a considerable number of Reserve officers who could have been trained to advantage during the past year, had funds been available for the purpose.

"At the beginning of the school year 1935-36, there was established at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, a new Chemical Warfare ROTC unit.

"The camp for the training of advance ROTC student candidates for commissions in the Chemical Warfare Reserve was conducted at Edgewood Arsenal between June 9 and July 20, 1935, and was attended by 97 students from 34 universities."

Cavalry

"There has been improvement in the quality of reserve officers during the past year due to a strict adherence to and interpretation of requirements for appointment and promotion.

"The mobilization requirements for Cavalry officers in both the 7th and 9th Corps Areas are large and neither of these corps areas contains a senior Cavalry ROTC unit from which they may be supplied. It is recommended that the establishment of senior Cavalry ROTC units in the 7th and 9th Corps Area be considered.

"The Thomason Act, which will result in active duty training for one year of 80 Cavalry Reserve officers, terminating with selection of 5 per cent for commission in the Regular Army as Second Lieutenants, will, it is believed, prove an incentive to high type junior reserve officers to seek the benefits of the law.

"A survey of reports from the corps area commanders indicates that, in general, the facilities and methods of training Cavalry Reserve officers are satisfactory."

Chaplains

"There are 220 Chaplains in the National Guard. They are distributed according to grade as follows:

"Lieutenant colonels, 12; majors, 80; captains, 91; 1st lieutenants, 37.

"The strength of the Chaplains' Reserve on June 30, 1936, was 1133. Their number by grade was as follows: lieutenant colonel, 23; major, 52; captain, 374; 1st lieutenant, 588; 82 of this number were ineligible for active duty, assignment or promotion."

Quartermaster Corps

"On June 30, 1936, there were 408 QMC Reserve Officers on active duty, for an indefinite period, in connection with CCC activities."

CCC Aids Game Conservation

Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, has made public a summarization of a series of reports disclosing progress made by the Civilian Conservation Corps in improving conditions for game and other wild life. Director Fechner stated that the reports, which were forwarded to his office by the various bureaus and services which cooperate in the conduct of CCC work activities, disclosed that the availability of CCC labor had enabled federal and state authorities to advance wild life conservation programs to the point where it is possible to state that migratory birds and other species of game have a real chance for survival despite the encroachments of modern civilization.

"I am advised by Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the U. S. Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture," Director Fechner said, "that today the United States has a nation-wide program under way that promises a brighter future for our wild life resources. Officials of the other services and bureaus, which include the Forest Service and Soil Conservation Services of the Department of Agriculture and the National Park Service, the Division of Grazing, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, state that as a result of the availability of CCC labor they have been able to make substantial progress in improving conditions for wild life in the areas over which they have jurisdiction.

"The CCC's contribution to wildlife conservation programs has been both direct and indirect. The reports show the CCC has aided wild life directly by assisting the Biological Survey expand and develop a nation-wide system of wildlife refuges without parallel in any other country throughout the world. From twenty-two to twenty-six CCC companies have been engaged in refuge development work under the supervision of the Biological Survey.

"A second direct aid for wild life has come through the development of special areas for wild life on the part of other services, the taking of censuses of game on federal properties, and the improvement of fishing conditions on both federal and state lands. During deep snows and cold weather, animals and birds have been fed by members of the Corps, thus preventing starvation."

Coast Artillery Report

An increase in commissioned personnel is recommended by Maj Gen. A. H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, in his annual report made public this week.

"The combination of enlisted strength, decrease in total commissioned strength, and increase in the number of officers on duty other than with branch," General Sunderland points out, "has resulted in a serious shortage in officers for duty with troops in the United States. While every effort is exerted to maintain an adequate number of officers with troops without depleting other activities too much, it is evident that the only real solution to the problem is an increase in commissioned strength."

General Sunderland repeated recommendations urging the organization of six additional anti-aircraft regiments.

Opposes Chaplaincy Resolutions

The following resolution was adopted recently by the First Christian Church, Lawton, Okla.:

We the members of the Official Board and Congregation of the 1st Christian Church of Lawton, Oklahoma, do hereby express our disapproval of the action taken by the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ in Kansas City, as expressed in the Resolution of the Chaplaincy par. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

We feel that the men in the service should be provided with religious instruction and opportunity for spiritual growth and that this, as well as other ministerial functions in the United States Army can best be served by a Military Chaplaincy as provided in the present set up. A "Non-military ministry" is neither practical nor expedient.

Therefore, the committee on resolutions of the 1st Christian Church, Lawton, Oklahoma, recommends that the resolution on the Chaplaincy par. 2, 3, 4 and 5, be not approved by the Board of Trustees of the United Society.

Genesis of the National Guard

Maj. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, NGUS, of Chicago, former president of the National Guard Association of the United States, is distributing among his close friends an unique and attractive Christmas gift—a small, excellently bound and printed volume entitled "Pre-Revolution British National Militia and Our National Guard."

Quoted in full in old time type is an English book published anonymously to the British Government in 1745. Other documents and data follow to show that our plan of citizen soldiery was originated by General George Washington and General Baron von Steuben and finally that these early suggestions became the basis of the organization of our present National Guard component in the National Defense System of the United States.

Coast Guard Selection Bill

A copy of the proposed bill to increase the efficiency of the Coast Guard was approved by the Commandant last week and forwarded to all commissioned officers of the U. S. Coast Guard for study and comment.

The primary object of the bill, it is understood, is to provide machinery for placing a limited number of officers out of line of promotion or upon the retired list when it appears to be to the best interest of the service to do so. Officers have been assured that comment will be welcomed and fully considered and that the bill is still susceptible to change. All officers have been urged to meet and collectively consider the bill whenever the opportunity affords itself. The Commandant is anxious to meet and discuss with such groups of officers the various phases of the bill before it is introduced in Congress.

The bill was prepared by the Permanent Board of the Coast Guard with the benefit and advice of commissioned officers in the field. The Board found a need of legislation to improve the personnel situation in the Coast Guard and reported:

1. Against any form of selection up.
2. In favor of a proper form of selection out when it was considered to be the best interest of the service.
3. In favor of a system of staggering promotion examinations so that examinations may be spread over a period of two years prior to examination for promotion to the next higher grade.
4. Officers' fitness reports should be considered together with the comparative efficiency and fitness as reported by their senior officers to form a final fitness report.

The bill contains the following provisions:

Any commissioned officer placed out of line of promotion may be retired at his own request unless his creditable service is less than 10 years. If he has more than 10 years' service he will receive two and a half per cent of his base pay for each year of service. If he has less than 10 years' service but more than five he may be discharged with two years' pay. If he has less than five years' service he may be discharged with one year's pay.

Upon the recommendation of a board of officers, the President in any calendar year, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may place out of line of promotion officers on the active list in the grade of lieutenant commander, the number not to exceed two per cent of the officers in that grade.

Not more than five per cent of the officers with more than 30 years' service may be placed on the retired list in one year.

Officers retired or placed out of line of promotion shall be given the right to a hearing with counsel before the board which is considering it.

The number of officers retired involuntarily is limited to one per cent per year.

Major importance shall be given to reports on officers made by his senior officers, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 349)

Asiatic Orders

December 15, 1936

Lt. (jg) E. S. Miller, det. USS Edsall; to staff, C in C, Asiatic Fleet.
Lt. (jg) H. W. Seely, det. USS Augusta; to staff, C in C, Asiatic Fleet.
Ens. G. S. Bullen, to USS Augusta.
Ens. C. C. Coley, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.
Lt. Comdr. N. A. Brown, (SC), to Nav. Purchasing Office, Shanghai.
Mach. H. H. Kincaid, to USS Black Hawk.

December 19, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Byron S. Dague, det. USS California in Jan.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. James H. Carrington, det. USS Perry about Jan. 2; to ROTC Unit, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Albert R. Heckey, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., in Jan.; to USS Hannibal.
Lt. Harry H. Henderson, det. command USS R-13 about Feb. 1; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Lt. Reuben T. Thornton, det. USS Cole in Dec.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lt. Comdr. Francis P. Field (MC), ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.; instead Receiving Ship at New York.
Lt. Comdr. Gleaves B. Kenny (MC), ors. Dec. 4 modified. To Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; instead Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.
Lt. (jg) Jerome F. Smith (MC), ors. Nov. 11 modified. To Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.; instead Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.
Comdr. Eric G. Hoyman (DC), det. USS West Virginia about Nov. 13 to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.
Lt. Comdr. Ernest C. Johnson (DC), det. USS Relief in April; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. Comdr. Holland W. Quesinberry (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., about March 8; to USS West Virginia.
Lt. Lysle W. Cease (SC), det. Nav. Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., in Jan.; to USS Lexington.
Comdr. John W. Moore (Ch), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in April; to USS Arkansas.
Ch. Pay Ck. Roy P. Strange, det. USS San Francisco in Feb.; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.
Actg. Pay Ck. Andrew J. Randall, det. USS Idaho in Feb.; to USS San Francisco.

December 21, 1936

R. Adm. Hayne Ellis, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about Jan. 6; to duty as chf. 9th Nav. Dist., and CO, Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
Comdr. James T. Alexander, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., about Jan. 10; to USS New Mexico as executive officer.
Lt. Comdr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in Jan.; to USS Salt Lake City as navigating officer.
Lt. Comdr. George W. Johnson, det. command USS Yarnall about Dec. 15; to USS California as nav. officer.
Lt. Comdr. Arthur T. Moen, det. command USS Dupont in Dec.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.
Lt. Frank Turner, det. VF Sqdn. 5B (USS Ranger) in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).
Lt. (jg) Henry H. Hale, det. VF Sqdn. 3B (USS Ranger) in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).
Lt. (jg) Thomas H. Morton, det. USS Mississippi about Jan. 1; to staff, Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force, for communication duty.
Lt. (jg) Otto A. Scherini, det. USS Cole in Dec.; to cfo USS Yorktown and on board when commissioned.
Ens. William E. Seipt, det. USS Blakeley in Dec.; to cfo USS Yorktown and on bd. when commissioned.
Lt. Rupert H. Draeger, (MC), ors. Oct. 14 revoked. Continue duty Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.
Comdr. Arthur H. Yando, (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., about Jan. 25; to Nav. Dental School, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, (DC), det. USS Arizona in April; to USS Relief.
Lt. Comdr. John H. Davis, (SC), desp. ors. Dec. 1 modified. To trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; instead duty Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.
Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, (CHC), det. USS Texas in June; to USS Mississippi.
Ch. Pharm. Loring Nottingham, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

December 22, 1936

Capt. Byron McCandless, det. as Chief of Staff, Comdr. Destroyers, Battle Force, in Jan.; to command USS Rigel, the destroyers out of commission at San Diego, and the Destroyer Base, San Diego, Calif.
Capt. Fred H. Poteet, det. as Comdr. Dest.

Sqdn. 2, about Jan. 1; to duty as Chief of Staff, Comdr. Destroyers, Battle Force.

Comdr. William C. Faus, addl. duty as off. in chge. Br. Hydro Office, Portland, Oregon on Dec. 21.

Comdr. Samuel J. Zeigler, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.
Lt. Comdr. John Q. Chapman, granted sick leave of absence 3 months; wait orders at San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Elmer G. Cooper, det. VB Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).

Lt. Arnold W. McKechnie, det. VS Sqdn. 2B (USS Saratoga) in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 11F (USS Langley).

Lt. Edmund B. Taylor, det. USS Philip about Jan. 2; to USS Perry as exec. officer.

Ens. John R. Middleton, jr., ors. Dec. 15 revoked. Continue duty USS Roper.

Ensign Anthony Talerico, jr., duty as aircraft gunnery observer VS Sqdn. 9S (USS Pensacola).

Comdr. DeWitt C. Emerson, (DC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif. about April 8; to USS Arizona.

Lt. Walter P. Caruthers, (DC), det. USS Portland about Feb. 1; to USS Relief.

Lt. Robert P. Irons, (DC), det. USS Relief about Feb. 1; to USS Portland.

Coast Guard Orders

Bosn. Roland E. Simpson, det. Yenton and assigned Triton.

Ch. Bosn. William T. Murphy, det. Triton, effective not later than Jan. 4, and assigned New Orleans Division for duty at New Orleans, La.

Pay Ck. Meyer Robbins, det. Samuel D. Ingham and assigned Chelan.

Pay Ck. Carl W. Warkner, det. Chelan and assigned Samuel D. Ingham.

Carp. George F. Erwin, det. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., effective Dec. 28, and assigned Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty in connection with construction and inspection of cutters 69 and 70.

Bosn. (L) Alston J. Wilson, appointed permanent Boatswain (L), effective Dec. 1, 1936.
Lt. I. E. Baker, det. Morris and assigned Seattle division.

Lt. K. A. Culer, det. Intelligence Office, New Orleans Division, effective Jan. 22, 1937, and assigned Morris as Commanding Officer.

Lt. G. A. Littlefield, det. Fort Trumbull's Training Station, effective Jan. 22, 1937, and assigned Triton.

Lt. (jg) T. J. Harriss, det. Triton, effective Jan. 27, 1937, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for aviation training.

Lt. (jg) V. O. Johnson, det. Triton, effective Jan. 27, 1937, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for Aviation Training.

Lt. (jg) A. E. Harred, det. Northland, effective Dec. 29, 1936, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., for Aviation Training.

Lt. (jg) G. W. Holtzman, det. Onondaga effective Jan. 6, 1937, and assigned Naval Air Station Pensacola, Fla., for Aviation Training.

Lt. (jg) F. G. Ewold, det. Intelligence Office, San Francisco Division, effective Jan. 7, 1937, and assigned Naval Air Station Pensacola, Fla., for Aviation Training.

Bosn. William J. Pinch, det. Officer in Charge Patrol and assigned active.

Bosn. Ernest V. Wyant, det. active, effective upon relief by Bosn. William J. Pinch and assigned Officer in Charge Harlan.

Ch. Bosn. Ralph G. Jenkins, previous orders amended and assigned commanding officer Chooove, instead of Commanding Officer Travis.

Pay Ck. Joseph H. Harris, previous orders amended and assigned Hawaiian Section, San Francisco Division instead of Roger R. Taney.

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for the late Brig. Gen. Henry C. Fisher, USA-Ret., who died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the evening of December 18, were held at the Walter Reed Chapel at 10:30 A. M., Monday, December 21, with Chaplain Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., officiating. Burial was with full military honors at 11:30 A. M., in Arlington National Cemetery.

The following served as honorary pallbearers:

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, The Surgeon General; Maj. Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Retired; Brig. Gen. Carl R. Darnall, Retired; Brig. Gen. Frank R. Keefer, Retired; Brig. Gen. George C. Shaw, Retired; Col. James D. Fife, MC, and Col. Joseph F. Siler, MC.

General Fisher was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, May 20, 1867. He was a graduate of High and Normal Schools, Washington, D. C., and had de-

grees of M.D. and A.M. from Georgetown University.

He entered the military service October 31, 1891, as a First Lieutenant Assistant Surgeon. He was appointed Captain in 1896. In 1898 he was recommended for Brevet rank of Major, for "untiring energy in attending wounded under fire at Fort San Juan, July 1, 1898." October 1, 1899, he was appointed Major Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and August 9, 1903, was made Major, Medical Corps, United States Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel June 7, 1911, and Colonel, May 15, 1917.

He was appointed assistant to The Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General, on October 11, 1920, which appointment he held until his retirement on May 31, 1931, after 40 years of service.

General Fisher was awarded a silver star citation by the War Department for gallantry in action against Spanish forces at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in attending wounded under fire. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Chief Sanitary Inspector, American Expeditionary Forces. He also received a citation for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services in the Surgeon General's Office, Supply Division, American Expeditionary Forces. In addition, General Fisher was awarded the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

—o—

Mrs. Mary Conley Brown, sister of Maj. Gen. E. T. Conley, The Adjutant General, died Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, at her home, after a short illness. Services were held in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Saturday afternoon, Dec. 19, and interment was in the church cemetery.

Born at Green Ridge November 15, 1868, Mrs. Brown was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Conley. She was a graduate of Fairfax Hall, Winchester, Va.

Her marriage to Dr. William Tallafurro Brown took place in the Fall of 1907. They made their home at Burnt Mills, Md., until the death, about 11 years ago, of Dr. Brown.

After his death Mrs. Brown returned to Fairland. She was a member of the Ridgely Brown Chapter, UDC, and of the Guild at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

A sister, Mrs. Eugene Jones of Kensington, and two brothers, Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, USA, of this place and Dr. C. H. Conley of Frederick, Md., survive.

—o—

Capt. Halsey Powell, USN, who last week was selected to be promoted to be a rear admiral, died at 3 A. M., Dec. 24, 1936, at his home in Washington, D. C.

Captain Powell, Director of Ships' Movement Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, was born in McAfee, Ky., Aug. 3, 1883, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the 8th District of Kentucky by the late Congressman George Gilbert in 1900.

In 1914, after completing the course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., he commanded the destroyer Junett, and in 1916 transferred to command the USS Parker. On June 17, 1917, that destroyer sailed for European waters and based at Queenstown, Ireland, conveying troops and supplies through the war zone. On Aug. 3, 1917, she had an encounter with a German U-boat as the result of which the submarine was believed to have been seriously damaged.

Captain Powell was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Government and the Distinguished Service Order by the Government of Great Britain.

He was Senior Officer Present and had charge of the evacuation from Smyrna in 1922 when 263,000 refugees were taken to the Islands, Greek mainland, and Macedonia.

For two years he was in charge of public relations of the Navy Department as head of the Information Section, Office of Naval Intelligence. He served as executive officer of the battleship New Mexico for a year and in Nov., 1926, was appointed Aide to the Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur.

Captain Powell served as Naval Attache, American Legation, Peking, China, from Oct., 1927, until Sept., 1929, when he was given command of the USS Pittsburgh, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

BORN

AICHEL—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. A. M. Aichel, USN, a daughter, Evelyn Shirley.

BROWNLEE—Born on Dec. 22, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Brownlee, 2nd, USN, a daughter, granddaughter of Maj. and Mrs. Ennals Waggaman.

DELLINGER—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., Dec. 10, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. H. Paul Dellinger, AC, USA, a son, Joseph Paul.

ONX—Born at Cadet Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1936, to Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Onx, CE, USA, a daughter, Katherine Cornelia.

PICKHARDT—Born at Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1936, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul A. Pickhardt, Inf., USA, a son, Robert Charles.

MARRIED

DARRAGH-ORNDOFF—Married at Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 19, 1936, Miss Ruth Harvey Orndoff to Mr. Alexander Leroy Hawkins Darragh, (1st Lt., Engr.-Res.), grandson of the late Col. and Mrs. Alexander L. Hawkins, nephew of the late Col. Frank B. Hawkins, and nephew of Col. Clyde E. Hawkins, USA-Ret.

FISHER-DOUGLAS—Married at Mitchell Field, L. I., Dec. 19, 1936, Miss Dorothy Douglas, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John N. Douglas, QMC, USA, to 2nd Lt. William P. Fisher, AC, USA.

MAGOFFIN-LOGAN—Married at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 25, 1936, Miss Edith Logan, daughter of Mrs. Price and daughter of Maj. John A. Logan, USA-Ret., and great-granddaughter of the late Gen. John A. Logan, USA, to Ens. Robert E. Magoffin, USN.

RUSSEL-WARREN—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1936, Miss Francis E. Warren, mother of the late Mrs. John J. Pershing, wife of General John J. Pershing, USA-Ret., to Mr. Albert Wells Russel.

SHEA-KALTENBACH—Married at La Jolla, Calif., Dec. 24, 1936, Miss Suzanne Kaltenbach to 2nd Lt. Leonard C. Shea, FA, USA, son of Capt. George H. Shea, USA-Ret.

SIGERFOOS-LONGINO—Married at Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 22, 1936, Miss Frances May Longino, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Olin H. Longino, to 1st Lt. Edward Sigerfoos, MC, USA.

DIED

ADAMS—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1936, Mr. J. J. Adams, who served as Sgt. in the 1st Div., Intelligence Corps, during the World War.

BERKELEY—Died at LaJolla, Calif., Dec. 19, 1936, Col. Hugh D. Berkeley, USA-Ret.

BROWN—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1936, Mrs. Mary Conley Brown, sister of Maj. Gen. E. T. Conley, The Adjutant General, USA.

CONGER—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1936, Lt. Comdr. Franklin B. Conger, Jr., USN-Ret.

FISHER—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1936, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Fisher, USA-Ret.

HAYS—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1936, S. Sgt. John R. Hays, USA.

KELLY—Died Nov. 28, 1936, Ens. Daniel Francis Kelly, USN-Ret.

PERKINS—Died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 20, 1936, Mrs. Louise W. Perkins, widow of Capt. Franklin R. Perkins, USA.

PERRIN—Died at Ft. Banks, Mass., Dec. 19, 1936, Capt. Arthur C. Perrin, OD, USA.

POWELL—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., 3 A. M., Dec. 24, 1936, Capt. Halsey Powell, USN.

QUENSEN—Died at Middletown, Md., Dec. 18, 1936, Capt. John F. Quensen, Inf., USA.

RICE—Died at Palo Alto, Calif., Dec. 21, 1936, Lt. Col. George D. Rice, USA-Ret.

STEARNS—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1936, Mrs. Margaret A. Stearns, widow of Sgt. Frederick Stearns, USA.

WASHINGTON—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1936, Sgt. Jesse Washington, USA.

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MERCHANT MARINE



FINANCE

Praises Merchant Marine Act

Rear Adm. George H. Rock, USN-Ret., former President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, speaking at the opening session of the meeting this year gave a summary of marine engineering progress in which he said there was "more legislation by the 74th Congress pertaining to shipping than by any other Congress in many years."

He labeled the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as the "outstanding among these legislative measures." This act, he said, "recognizes the necessity for government aid in the construction and operation of American ships in foreign trade because of the higher cost of building ships in the United States, and the higher cost of operating them, as compared to similar

costs in any of the leading foreign nations.

"The Merchant Marine Act of 1928 granted aid through contracts for the carriage of mail and through loans at low rates of interest to private ship operators for the construction of new vessels and the reconditioning of old ones. The new Act substitutes for what might be called the indirect subsidy method of 1928, a direct split subsidy provision by which the government itself assumes directly the differential in cost of a vessel built in the United States as compared with one built abroad and known as a construction subsidy; and grants an operating subsidy to cover the higher cost of operation under the American flag as compared with the cost of operating a competing foreign vessel in a parallel trade.

"The Act provides for the appointment of a Maritime Commission with very broad powers to study the needs of American shipping. Mail contracts held by ship operators are to be cancelled not later than June 30, 1937. Direct operating subsidies are to be substituted for the aid granted under mail contracts where the ship operator and the Commission may reach an agreement thereon.

"The Act emphasizes the importance of a replacement program for the construction of new ships to take the place of those that are now rapidly approaching obsolescence.

"The Act provides for a limitation of profits of both ship-owners and shipbuilders and it contains many restrictive provisions, the operation of which it is impossible to foresee at this time."

Philippine Defense Plan

(Following is the sixth installment of the text of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Report on National Defense in the Philippines" in which as Military Advisor to the Philippine President and Field Marshal of the Philippines he presents his plan for making the islands defensively impregnable.)

Command and Staff System

The Staff and Command System established for the Philippine Army is roughly patterned upon those obtaining in the world's principal military establishments, particularly as revised and improved during the World War. The Chief of Staff has an Army Headquarters, which is divided into two main parts. The first of these is a body of officers whose duty it is to conduct the research, accomplish the studies, and furnish the advice and staff assistance required by the Chief of Staff in the performance of his varied and important duties. In most military establishments such groups of officers, designated as General Staffs, are divided functionally into sections which deal respectively with Personnel, Supply, Military Intelligence, Operations and Training, and with plans for Emergency. In the interests of economy and simplicity the Philippine organization combines Personnel with Supply under one Assistant Chief of Staff, and Intelligence with Operations and Training under a second. The War Plans Group constitutes a third division, while an additional division, designated the Office of the Provost Marshal General, is set up for the supervision of all internal police responsibilities and for dealing with matters pertaining to registration and induction of annual contingents of trainees.

The second principal part of Army Headquarters comprises the head offices of essential technical services, among which are the Ordnance Service, the Quartermaster Service, the Medical Service, and the Adjutant General's Service.

For reasons given hereinafter this organization has not yet been placed on a completely permanent basis as to personnel, but all divisions and sections are functioning with reasonably good results.

Initial Steps in Providing an Officer Corps

An efficient officer corps of adequate size is indispensable to military success. An army may be poorly fed, it may endure privation and hardship and suffer depletion in strength, it may be insuffi-

ciently supplied with suitable weapons, and even with all these handicaps may still attain victory. But there can be no hope of preparing efficiently, or of winning in actual campaign, without the skilled leadership of trained and devoted officers.

Consequently, the adoption of permanent policies for the development, training and administration of an officer corps presented itself from the first as one of the most critical problems faced by the new army.

Upon the relatively few Regular officers in the Philippine Army rest heavy responsibilities because they constitute the fountain-head of professional instruction and leadership for the whole force. These officers must become thoroughly conversant with applicable principles of tactics and strategy, appropriate methods for assuring sound and economical administration, and programs for thorough and comprehensive training. They must indoctrinate the entire Army with these principles and methods, and by precept and example inspire the whole to that unified effort which alone can produce maximum effectiveness in a crisis.

From the very beginning the President took an intense personal interest in this problem. He announced his inexorable purpose of so constituting, administering, and controlling the officer corps that individual merit and the best interests of the Government would alone influence the personal fortunes of each officer. In carrying out the provisions of the law effecting this vital matter, he published Executive orders carefully designed to insure the exclusion of political, social, financial, and every kind of extraneous consideration from policies affecting the officer corps. Because of the lasting importance of that order to military efficiency it is made an appendix to this document. If.

(Continued on Next Page)

Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on December 16 shows increases for the week of \$281,000,000 in total loans and investments, \$137,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted, and \$250,000,000 in Government deposits.

Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City declined \$5,000,000, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased \$6,000,000, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased \$25,000,000 in the New York district and \$26,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought increased \$6,000,000 in the New York district and \$11,000,000 at all reporting member banks, real estate loans declined \$1,000,000, and loans to banks increased \$1,000,000. "Other loans" increased \$70,000,000 in the New York district, \$16,000,000 in the San Francisco district, \$13,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$10,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$119,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased in all districts except New York, where there was a reduction of \$55,000,000, the net increase at all reporting member banks being \$118,000,000. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined \$7,000,000. Holdings of "Other securities" increased \$13,000,000.

Demand deposits-adjusted increased \$82,000,000 in the New York district, \$37,000,000 in the San Francisco district, \$19,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$137,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Time deposits declined \$28,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$19,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$12,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$9,000,000 in the New York district. Government deposits increased substantially in most districts, the aggregate increase being \$250,000,000. Deposits credited to domestic banks declined \$28,000,000.

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during

the week ended December 16, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,496,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of \$2,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

On December 16 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,483,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000 for the week. This increase corresponds with increases of \$55,000,000 in money in circulation and \$54,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, offset in part by increases of \$16,000,000 in monetary gold stock and \$7,000,000 in Treasury currency and decreases of \$57,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and \$15,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. Member bank reserve balances on December 16 were estimated to be approximately \$2,050,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Relatively small changes were reported in the System's holdings of bills discounted, purchased bills and industrial advances. An increase of \$82,000,000 in holdings of United States bonds was offset by decreases of \$70,000,000 in United States Treasury notes and \$12,000,000 in United States Treasury bills.

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Philippine Defense Plan

(Continued from Preceding Page)

through the years, the general methods it prescribes for the appointment, promotion, administration and elimination of officers are faithfully followed, its ultimate effects will be profoundly beneficial to the Government.

As a nucleus of officers of tested character and, in certain respects, high professional ability, there was initially available the commissioned personnel of the former Constabulary. In addition there were then commissioned in the Philippine Scout organization of the United States Army, 26 Filipinos. This group had enjoyed unusual opportunities in technical training. Most of the officers in it had considerable service, and some at least had established excellent records of military accomplishment. Aside from these two groups, there were approximately 400 Filipinos commissioned as Reserve officers in the Army of the United States. All of these had received some theoretical training under the supervision of American officers, and part of them had acquired reasonable proficiency in field practices. From these three sources it was obviously necessary to select the great proportion of the individuals who should constitute, initially, the Regular officers of the Philippine Army, as well as the nucleus of the Reserve contingent.

Constabulary officers, being already in the service of the Philippine Government, were incorporated by law in the new organization. Contact was established with the Filipino officers of the Scouts with a view of determining their desire to volunteer for service in the Philippine Army. Likewise, a study was made of all military records of Filipinos commissioned in the United States Reserve Corps.

After thorough investigation, this office, working through Army Headquarters, prepared a list of individuals that were considered best fitted for filling key positions in the Army, and submitted the resultant slate to the President for his tentative approval. Due to the time required for necessary negotiations with the American War Department and for exhaustive examination of records and of individual applications, it was found necessary to fill these vacancies temporarily with individuals then available. When, in May, 1936, sufficient information became available to establish the conditions under which former Scout officers could serve in the new Army, the President promptly approved a comprehensive plan for a permanent organization, including the appointment and assignment of general officers to Army Headquarters. Within a short time all other individuals so selected will be available for duty. All of them were selected only after exhaustive examination of qualifications, and continuously increasing efficiency throughout the Army is certain to be the result of their services.

With completion of the slate of original appointments in the Army, the way will be cleared for selecting individuals to fill staff and command positions of the second order of importance. Both in tactical units and in technical positions the requirements of each task will be thoroughly analyzed, and the individual best qualified as to ability, experience and service will be assigned thereto. This task devolves upon the Chief of Staff and, so far as possible, will be carried out without disturbing the existing order of seniority among officers. In special cases, however, particularly where there are involved such technical tasks as construction, communications, and similar activities, the Chief of Staff will, undoubtedly, find it necessary to ask the President to exercise his legal prerogative of making special promotion or appointment. This done, and the President's approval secured, the resultant list, on which will appear the names of all officers in the Regular Force, will constitute the Army Seniority List which may not thereafter be changed except as provided for by law and by operation of Presidential regulations promulgated in conformity with law.

It is essential that at the earliest

practicable moment all initial appointments and assignments be accomplished and every individual be placed in the exact relative station he will thereafter occupy. The annual Eligibility Boards, whose functions are specifically prescribed in the attached Executive Orders, will thereafter be charged with the task of naming the officers in each grade below that of General Officer deemed qualified for promotion, all of which promotions will be made in order of seniority.

The principal sources for Reserve officers will be, under the plan, the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the several college and universities, and the advanced training courses for selected trainees conducted by the Army itself. Applicable organizational and training programs are in the process of preparation.

All these and many other plans for the development of a Regular and Reserve Officers Corps of the size and quality required have been initiated. The patriotism, devotion to duty, and basic qualifications of personnel are exemplary, and it can be confidently predicted that within a reasonable time the officer corps will be fully capable of discharging its many and vitally important duties.

Finance Corp Observes Xmas

The Federal Services Finance Corporation held its annual Christmas dinner in the private dining room in the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 18. The guests included members of the board of directors and the officers and employees of the corporation. The center of attraction was the Christmas tree bearing many white envelopes, one for each member of the office force, containing a bonus equal to a month's salary. Under the tree were gifts in multi-colored packages for each guest. These were in the nature of mechanical toys and after the party they were sent to be distributed among the poor children.

At the close of the festivities at the club the party proceeded to the recreation room in their own office building at 718 Jackson Place, where long distance telephone calls were put through to the branch offices at Long Beach and San Diego, Calif. There was a merry exchange of Christmas and New Year greetings uniting all members of the organization from coast to coast.

Naval Forces in Europe

The relative quiet in Spain during the past two weeks with respect to the evacuation of American nationals, has permitted Rear Adm. Arthur P. Fairfield, commanding Squadron 20 Temporary, to detach his flagship, the Raleigh for dry-docking at Gibraltar to make minor repairs to one of the ship's propellers, the tips of which were slightly bent from fouling a stone pier under particularly adverse conditions several weeks ago. The work required was expected to be done in one or two days after which the Raleigh was scheduled to return to her base at Villefranche, where, unless some emergency arises, the personnel of the ship was scheduled to be at anchor to enjoy the Christmas holidays. The wives of a number of the Raleigh's officers have already established homes at Villefranche and they will do their part to make Christmas as near like an American one as possible.

The Raleigh proceeded under emergency orders to Valencia, Spain the day before Thanksgiving to evacuate some twenty-five women and children refugees, proceeding thence to the port of Barcelona for 75 additional women and children, all being landed at Marseilles, France on November 30. The officers and crew of the Raleigh were elated on arriving back in a French port by the end of November, since this made them entitled to a 16 per cent differential in their rate of pay, as provided for in consequence of the difference in the rates of exchange.

Treatment for Navy Families

In consequence of the authority granted by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to the commanding officers of Naval Hospitals to provide medical and surgical treatment to the wives and children of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy, the morale and contentment of all ranks

and ratings has risen to unprecedented heights. Within the last few months, the Bureau has completed the last of the required arrangements whereby the facilities of every naval hospital within the continental limits of the United States have been made available to naval wives and children. Thus has come to a happy conclusion, the persistently expressed desire on the part of naval personnel to be accorded the same privileges with respect to hospitalization that have been given to the wives and children of Army personnel.

The naval service has reason to feel grateful, in this connection, to Rear Adm. Percy S. Rossiter, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for working out the needed arrangements, thus avoiding the long delays that would have been inevitable if the matter had been submitted to Congress for remedial action. Admiral Rossiter solved the vexing problem through the grant of discretionary authority to the commanding officers of naval hospitals to admit the wives and children for treatment, the expense to be met by the patient by stipulated payments to the Ship's Service for the extra costs incurred on this account, to the hospital in question. These costs are to be limited to the cost of the hospital ration, plus a prorated expense for the civilian nurses that have been employed for the sole care of the women and children patients. As the thing works out in actual practice, the patient makes the required payments to the Ship's Service which in turn makes the funds, so received, available for the payment of the salaries of the civilian nurses and for the food rations consumed by the women and children patients. In this manner, the disbursing officer of the hospital handles no monies from such patients.

The problem of providing segregated quarters in naval hospitals for the wives and children has been solved by making use for this purpose of unused sections of "sick officers quarters," which in all naval hospitals have been found by experience to be larger than necessary for the original purpose intended. In this way, a hospital within a hospital has been created for the use of the immediate dependents of all active naval personnel.

Under the arrangements that have been worked out, there has been no charge assessed against either officers or enlisted men for medicines or bandages used for the wives and children since these are already provided free for those entitled to them in the "out patient" departments of all naval hospitals.

The per diem cost for the wives and children while undergoing treatment has been left to the discretion of each commanding officer of a hospital unit. These costs vary slightly among the several hospitals, being from \$3.00 per day to \$3.50 which is the cost that has been fixed for the present at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island. In all cases where the expense of caring for such patients is less than the amounts received, the surplus has been used for the purchase of special hospital equipment, not otherwise officially provided for, and to pay for especially skilled nurses when these are required in cases of need.

While no rule has been laid down as yet to limit the service to the wives and children of active duty naval personnel, it is understood that the privilege may be made available to the immediate dependents of officers and men on the retired list in all cases where hospital space is available.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 11, 1936

Last promotion to the grade of colonel, H. C. Kress Muhlenburg, AC, No. 11, page 141; vacancies 4; senior lieutenant colonel if vacancies were filled, Edward N. Woodberry, CAC, No. 16.

Last promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel, Leo A. Walton, AC, No. 13, page 141; vacancies 4; senior major if vacancies were filled, Gilbert S. Bromwell, Inf., No. 18.

Last promotion to the grade of major, Stewart H. Elliott, OD, No. 25; vacancies 4; senior captain if vacancies were filled, Robert L. Miller, QMC, No. 39.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—

John E. Mortimer, CAC, No. 3515. Vacancies—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st. Lieutenant—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 1953. Vacancies—None.

Note—Lt. Col. Gilbert Marshall, CAC, No. 10, will be retired December 31, 1936, with the rank of colonel.

Non-promotion List

Promoted to captain: First Lieutenants Kenneth R. Hagen, MC, Robert W. Boal, MC, Lewis W. Kirkman, MC.

Appointed first Lieutenant Medical Corps, 1st Lt. Paul O. Wells, Med. Res.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

December 24, 1936

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, Capt. William H. Pashley, Comdr. John S. Roberts, Lt. Comdr. Walfrid Nyquist, Lt. Edward A. Hannegan.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Gordon D. Hale, Comdr. John B. Farrior, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early.

Dental Corps

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. Williams D. Stagner.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. Duette W. Rose, Comdr. Louie C. English, Lt. Comdr. Errett R. Feeney, Lt. Louis L. Lindennayer, Lt. (Jg) Edward S. Rhea, Jr.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Francis L. Albert, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthrell.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Wm. H. Magruder, Lt. Victor B. Cole.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickeman, Lt. Horace B. Jones.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

December 24, 1936

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Colonel

Roy S. Geiger Roy S. Geiger

Lieutenant Colonel

James F. Moriarty James F. Moriarty

Major

Floyd W. Bennett Floyd W. Bennett

Captain

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. Raymond F. Crist, Jr.

First Lieutenant

Donald W. Fuller Donald W. Fuller

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Gordon Cup Tournament

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Play for the Gordon Cup Tournament will begin over the Officers Club course at Ft. Benning, Jan. 1, 1937, when more than 125 eligible players will compete in the handicap championship which began under the incentive received from Mr. F. B. Gordon, president of the Columbus Country Club, several years ago.

This will be the first competition held for the Gordon Cup in some time. It was first won by Capt. Druid E. Wheeler, Inf., USA, then on duty at Ft. Benning, but due to changing personnel at the post, the idea of the tournament was allowed to lapse. With its revival it is planned in future to make the Gordon Cup one of the post's most important golfing events, second only to the post championship play.

The tourney is run as a handicap event, open only to those with established handicaps. All players will be arranged in a single flight, and match play will be continued until all but the winner have been eliminated. The surviving player will be awarded the title of post handicap champion, have his name engraved on the trophy, and also receive a small desk trophy, presented by the Officers Club, for his permanent possession.

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Naval Treaty Developments

The United States will retain 59,000 tons of over-age destroyers and probably 15,710 tons of submarines in excess of the 1930 London Treaty limitations. It was learned this week, as Dec. 31—the expiration date of the pact—drew near.

Great Britain in a note delivered to the United States and Japanese ambassadors in London this week, announced that she is invoking the escalator clause to retain five light cruisers in excess of treaty limits, and at the same time it was revealed in Washington that the United States had earlier determined to use the transfer clause of the treaty to retain an additional 19,000 tons of destroyers after Dec. 31, as on that date we will have built only 70,500 tons of light cruisers. The 19,000 tons is 10 per cent of the present treaty limits for destroyers—the maximum amount that can be transferred—as Britain's earlier use of the escalator raised the limit 40,000 tons above the original limit.

While we have the right to retain additional cruisers to match the five Britain will keep, it is an empty one as we are short in cruisers. We did have some additional destroyers in excess of the new limit—200,000 tons but we have already scrapped all over-age destroyers down to this limit. In fact, we now have only 181 destroyers totaling 208,515 tons in completed destroyers, it was revealed this

week. Only ten destroyers, totaling 14,685 tons, of this amount are under-age, however, while 63 ships, amounting to 98,350 tons are building or appropriated for.

In submarines, we have 79 totaling 68,410 tons or 15,710 tons over the London treaty limit. While nothing has been announced in the matter, it is understood that Japan has indicated informally that she is retaining some submarine tonnage in excess of limitations and in this event we will retain all of this tonnage. In fact, while nothing official has been said, it is clear that we are retaining these vessels. If we had not desired to keep them, as was the case of the destroyers in excess of the 181 we are keeping, they would have already been scrapped. It has long been clear that each of the treaty powers planned to keep whatever ships they considered were worth retaining and it has simply been a question of who was going to move first to invoke the various escape clauses in the various categories.

With the termination of the treaty, the United States will have in total vessels built—307 ships aggregating 1,170,475 tons, distributed as follows: 15 capital ships totaling 464,300 tons; 3 aircraft carriers, 80,500 tons; 18 heavy cruisers, 172,850 tons; 11 light cruisers, 75,900 tons; 181 destroyers, 208,515 tons; 79 submarines, 68,410 tons. All under-age and over-age ships are included, including the Rochester, Seattle and Olympia, but not the Langley, which is being converted

to a seaplane tender. Of this tonnage only 71 vessels amounting to 610,275 tons will be under age on Dec. 31, distributed as follows: 8 battleships, 200,500 tons; all three aircraft carriers, 16 heavy cruisers, 151,800 tons; 10 light cruisers, 70,500 tons; 10 destroyers, 14,685 tons; 24 submarines, 32,290 tons.

In addition, there are building and appropriated for, 95 ships totaling 288,215 tons, exclusive of the two battleships for which funds are available in event of similar construction by other signatories to the 1930 London treaty. These ships are: 3 aircraft carriers, 54,500 tons; 2 heavy cruisers, 20,000 tons; 9 light cruisers, 90,000 tons; 63 destroyers, 98,350 tons; 18 submarines, 25,365 tons.

According to the latest available figures, Great Britain has an equal number of ships built, under-age and over-age, as the United States, but her vessels total a higher tonnage, being 1,222,164. She has twice as many ships under-age—149—but only a slightly higher under-age tonnage total—661,653 tons. Building and appropriated for are 78 ships totaling 332,735 tons. Japan has in under-age and over-age ships, 200 totaling 756,978 tons. In under-age vessels she has 145 ships totaling 566,466 tons. Under building and appropriated for, Japan has 31 ships totaling 90,194 tons.

Dispatches from London report the publication of the new "Jane's Fighting Ships" and among other statements the book flatly declares that the two new United States battleships "will mount nine 16-inch guns with 12 or 14 5-inch secondary armament and a number of 5-inch anti-aircraft." This statement, it is assumed, means that the editors believe that Japan will not agree to the 14-inch gun limitation contained in the 1936 London treaty and that Washington has like unofficial information. It is also stated that Japan plans four 30,000 ton battleships, two of which are to be laid in 1937.

The new edition states that Great Britain leads in new construction with 99 ships building or planned; that the United States was next with 83; Italy third, with 66; France, 43; Germany, 39; and Japan, 38. The Russian program was not available, it was said, but the editors were extremely skeptical of recent claims to a large amount of construction.

"Despite the Soviet naval commander-in-chief's assertion," it was said, "that the 1933 Russian Navy had been increased 75 per cent in the submarine fleet; 300 per cent in sea-going surface vessels and 175 per cent in coast defense vessels, there is little evidence of any considerable amount of new construction," the book said.

"Even as regards submarines, on which efforts have been chiefly concentrated, there is ground for suspecting some exaggeration."

Ft. Benning Bowling

Ft. Benning, Ga.—The first definite lead in the enlisted men's bowling league at Ft. Benning was established by the Infantry School Detachment team, Dec. 15, when they downed the Headquarters Battalion, 29th Infantry with a clean sweep of three games. Tied with the Pirates all season, the Greencords moved into the lead by taking the three-game match on a total of 2800-2664 in pins. High single for the match was won by Glenn of the I. S. D. with a total of 223, and high triple also fell before his score total of 607.

The 2nd Battalion, 29th Infantry downed the 4th Battalion of the same regiment in the enlisted men's league, 2-1, while Headquarters the Infantry School lost to the 29th Infantry in the officer's league in the two remaining matches of the evening.

High single in the officers match went to O'Brien of the 29th Infantry with a score of 208, while high triple went to Collins of Headquarters with 540. In the enlisted men's game, high was won by Justice of the 2nd Battalion, with 199, and he also took high triple with 540.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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